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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

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(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Four Annas (Inland)
Price One Shilling (Foreign)

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

A

Abdullabhai, Mulla Taherali Mulla (Chanda).

Abdus Sattar, Shri (Kalna-Katwa).

Achal Singh, Seth [Agra Distt. (West)].

Achalu, Shri Sunkam (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Achint Ram, Lala (Hissar).

Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Crangannur).

Agarwal, Prof. Shriman Narayan (Wardha).

Agarwal, Shri Hoti Lal [Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—(West) *cum* Jhansi Distt.—(North)].

Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—(East)].

Ahmed Mohiuddin, Shri (Hyderabad City).

Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).

Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdaspur).

Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).

Altekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North Satara).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo Hills).

Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-Mahasu).

Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).

Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah (Bidar).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh Distt.—West).

306 PSD

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Tirupati).

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Rampur Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—West).

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja-Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Badan Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun Distt.—West).

Bagdi, Shri Maganlal (Mahasamund).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).

Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahar).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahr Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midnapore-Jhargram).

Bansal, Shri Ghamandi Lal (Jhajjar-Rewari).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Barupal, Shri Panna Lall (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkur).

Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).

Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond Harbour).

Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna *cum* Shahabad).

Bhakta Darshan, Shri [Garhwal Distt. —(East) *cum* Moradabad Distt.—(North East)].

B—*contd.*

Bhandari, Shri Daulat Mal (Jaipur).

Bharati, Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo (Yeotmal).

Bhartiya, Shri Shaligram Ramchandra (West Khandesh).

Bhargava, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer South).

Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Gurgaon).

Bhatkar, Shri Laxman Shrawan (Buldana-Akola — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Bhatt, Shri Chandrashanker (Broach).

Bhawani Singh, Shri (Barmer-Jalore).

Bheekha Bhai, Shri (Banswara-Dungarpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhoi, Shri Giridhari (Kalahandi-Bolangir—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishnarao (Ratnagiri North).

Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri [Jaunpur Distt.—(East)].

Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).

Boovaraghasamy, Shri V. (Perambalur).

Borrooah, Shri Dev Kanta (Nowgong).

Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).

Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitanath (Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Buchhikotaiah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).

Buragohain, Shri S. N. (Sibsagar—North Lakhimpur).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Tiruvallur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Charak, Shri Lakshman Singh (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chatterjea, Shri Tushar (Serampore).

Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).

Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Hooghly).

Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijayavada).

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal [Etah Distt. —(Central)].

Chaudhary, Shri Ganeshi Lal [Shahjahanpur Distt.—(North) *cum* Kheri —(East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Chaudhuri, Shri Ranbir Singh (Rohtak).

Chaudhuri, Shri Rohini Kumar (Gauhati).

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).

Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (Tiruppur).

Chettiar, Shri N. Vr. N. Ar. Nagappa (Ramanathapuram).

Chinaria, Shri Hira Singh (Mohindergarh).

Choudhuri, Shri Muhammed Shaffee (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).

Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal).

D

Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Damodaran, Shri G. R. (Pollachi).

Damodaran, Shri Nettur P. (Tellichery).

Das, Shri B. (Jajpur-Keonjhar).

Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).

Das, Shri Beli Ram (Barpeta).

Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Ganjam South).

D—*contd.*

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga Central).

Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpore).

Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Gaya East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum North).

Deb, Shri Dasaratha (Tripura East).

Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills).

Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh (Kalahandi-Bolangir).

Deo, Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju (Surguja-Raigarh).

Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chaibassa—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Surat).

Desai, Shri Khandubhai Kasanji (Halar).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati East).

Deshmukh, Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath (Kolaba).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West).

Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik—Central).

Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam (Guna).

Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).

Dhulekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal [Basti Distt.—(Central East) *cum* Gorakhpur Distt. — (West) —Reseverd —Sch. Castes]

Digambar Singh, Shri [Etah Distt.—(West) *cum* Mainpuri Distt.—(West) *cum* Mathura Distt.—(East)].

Digvijaya Narain Singh, Shri (Muzaffarpur—North-East).

Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).

Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West).

Dutt, Shri Biren (Tripura West).

Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah).

Dwivedi Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.)

E

Ebenezer, Dr. S. A. (Vikarabad).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

Fotedar, Pandit Sheo Narayan (Jammu and Kashmir).

G

Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central).

Gadilingana Gowd, Shri (Kurnool).

Ganapati Ram, Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. (East)].

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East).

Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).

Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).

Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Malda).

Ghose, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).

G—*contd.*

Ghulam Qader, Kh. (Jammu and Kashmir).

Gidwani, Shri Choithram Partabrai (Thana).

Giri, Shri V. V. (Pathapatnam).

Girraj Saran Singh, Shri (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).

Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).

Gounder, Shri K. Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam).

Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).

Gowda, Shri T. Madiah (Bangalore—South).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).

Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt. —East).

Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

H

Har Prasad Singh, Shri (Ghazipur Distt.—West).

Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Hari Shankar Prasad, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—North).

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hifzur Rahaman, Shri M. (Moradabad Distt.—Central).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Kapurthala-Bhatinda).

Hyder Husein, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt. —North).

I

Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North-East).

Iyyani, Shri Eachran (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Shahabad South —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).

Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt. —South).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jaisooriya, Dr. N. M. (Medak).

Jajware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jatav-vir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jayaraman, Shri A. (Tindivanam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar (Jajpur-Keonjhar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Niranjan (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi—Reserved —Sch. Tribes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prashad (Bhagalpur Central).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich Distt.—West).

Joshi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).

Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya (Yadgir).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-Rajgarh).

J—*contd.*

Joshi, Shri Moreshwar Dinkar (Ratnagiri South).

Joshi, Shri Nandlal (Indore).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).

Jwala Prashad, Shri (Ajmer North).

K

Kachiroyar, Shri N. D. Govindaswami (Cuddalore).

Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North-West).

Kamaraj, Shri K. (Srivilliputhur).

Kamble, Shri Devroa Namdevroa Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kandasamy, Shri S. K. Babie (Tiruchengode).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar—North).

Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Sri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah-Jhalawar).

Katham. Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath (Mandsaur).

Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North *cum* Faizabad Distt.—South West).

Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).

Keshavaiengar, Shri N. (Bangalore—North).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Sultanpur Distt.—South).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpatnam).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut Distt.—North East).

Khardekar, Shri B. H (Kolhapur *cum* Satara).

Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).

Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldana-Akola).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch West).

Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kidwai, Shri Rafi Ahmad (Bahraich Distt.—East).

Kirolikar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).

Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).

Kosa, Shri Muchaki (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea).

Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Mathura Distt.—West).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).

Krishanappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).

Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Kancheepuram).

Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

Lakshmayya, Shri Paidi (Anantapur).

Lallanji, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North West).

Lal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur-Ludhiana).

Lanka Sundaram, Dr. (Visakhapatnam).

Laskar, Prof. Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Laisram Jogeswar Singh, Shri (Inner Manipur).

Lingam, Shir N. M. (Coimbatore).

Lotan Ram, Shri (Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—West *cum* Jhansi Distt.—North — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

M

Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sundargarh — Reserved — Sch. Tribes).

Mahata, Shri Bhajahari (Manbhum South *cum* Dhalbhum).

Mahendra Nath Singh, Shri (Saran Central).

Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).

Mahtab, Shri Harekrushna (Cuttack).

Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhum—South *cum* Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn Taran).

Malliah, Shri Srinivasa U. (South Kanara—North).

Malludora, Shri Gam (Visakhapatnam —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Malvia, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.—East *cum* Basti Distt.—West).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt. —East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mathew, Prof. C. P. (Kottayam).

Mathuram, Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirapalli).

Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellah).

Mavalankar, Shri G. V. (Ahmedabad).

Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona—South).

Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha (Udaipur).

Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).

Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).

Minimata, Shrimati (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Pandit Suresh Chandra (Monghyr—North-East).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Saran *cum* Champaran).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur).

Mishra, Shri Lokenath (Puri).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).

Mishra, Prof. Shyam Nandan (Darbhanga—North).

Mishra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr Distt.).

Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).

Misra, Shri Bhupendra Nath (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur).

Missir, Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya-North).

Mohammad Saeed Masudi, Maulana (Jammu and Kashmir).

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu)

More, Shri K. L. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

More, Shri Shankar Shantaram (Sholapur).

Mudaliar, Shri C. Ramaswamy (Kumbakonam).

Muhammad Islamuddin, Shri (Purnea North-East).

Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri (Murshidabad).

Mukerji, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—North-East).

Mukne, Shri Y. M. (Thana—Reserved —Sch. Tribes).

Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia Distt.—East).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Eluru).

Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

Mushar, Shri Kirai (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Naidu, Shri Nalla Reddi (Rajahmundry).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara).

Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).

Namdhari, Shri Atma Singh (Fazilka-Sirsa).

Nanadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Natesan, Shri P. (Tiruvallur).

Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).

Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).

Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala (Gonda Distt.—West).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West).

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West).

Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar—South).

Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Shahjahanpur Distt.—North *cum* Kheri—East).

Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North).

Pandey, Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).

Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi (Lucknow Distt.—Central).

Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Pant, Shri Devi Datt (Almora Distt.—North-East).

Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).

Parekh, Dr. Jayantilal Narvaram (Zalawad).

Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mehsana East).

Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Pataskar, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).

Patel, Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbhai (Kaira South).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga).

Pateria, Shri Sushil Kumar (Jabalpur North).

Patil, Shri P. R. Kanavade (Ahmednagar North).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City—South).

Patil, Shri Shankargauda Veeranagauda (Belgaum South).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ghumsur).

Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Saheb, Janab B. (Malappuram).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Alleppey).

R

Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).

Raghavachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).

Raghaviah, Shri Pisupati Venkata (Ongole).

Raghubir Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt. —Central).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).

Raiji, Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur).

Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramachander, Dr. D. (Vellore).

Ramasami, Shri M. D. (Aruppukkottai).

Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Parvathipuram).

Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshiarpur—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Ram Nagina Singh, Shri (Ghazipur Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—South West).

Ram Narayan Singh, Babu (Hazaribagh West).

Ram Saran, Prof. (Moradabad Distt.—West).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt. —West).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South).

Randaman Singh, Shri (Shahdol-Sidhi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bhusaval).

Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

Rao, Diwan Raghavendra (Osmanabad).

Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South).

Rao, Shri Kadyala Gopala (Gudivada).

Rao, Shri Kanety Mohana (Rajahmundry—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri Kondru Subba (Eluru—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).

Rao, Shri P. Subba (Nowrangpur).

Rao, Shri Rayasam Seshagiri (Nandyal).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran *cum* Champaran — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).

Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).

Reddi, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).

Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).

Reddi Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).

Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).

Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittoor).

Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated —Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Ulberia).

Roy, Shri Biswa Nath (Deoria Distt. —West).

Roy, Shri Patiram (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rup Narain Shri (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Saha, Shri Meghnad (Calcutta—North-West).

Sahai, Shri Raghubir (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East).

Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).

Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.)

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).

Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankaranayinarkovil).

Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat-Jorhat).

Sathianathan, Shri N. (Dharmapuri).

Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt.—South).

Satyawadi, Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).

Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah-Bundi).

Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).

Shah, Her Highness Rajmata Kamalendu Mati (Garhwal Distt.—West *cum* Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North).

Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Gohilwad-Sorath).

Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai (Chhindwara).

Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur Distt.—South *cum* Etawah Distt.—East).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).

Sharma, Prof. Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).

Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt.—West).

Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).

Shastri, Pandit Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West).

Shastri, Shri Bhagwandutt (Shahdol-Sidhi).

Shastri, Swami Ramanand (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Shastri, Shri Harihar Nath (Kanpur Distt.—Central).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan-Chikmagalur).

Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.).

Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran—East).

Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga—East).

Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur—East).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr Sadar *cum* Jamui).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi).

Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran—North).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna—Central).

Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh—East).

Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur—East).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Gaya—West).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari (Patna—East).

S—*contd.*

Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore (Muzaffarpur—North West).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—South).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).

Sofi, Shri Mohd. Akber (Jammu and Kashmir).

Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).

Soren, Shri Paul Jujhar (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sundar Lall, Shri (Saharanpur Distt. —West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).

Suriya Prashad, Shri (Morena-Bhind —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).

Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).

Swamy, Shri N. R. M. (Wandiwash).

Syed Ahmed, Shri (Hoshangabad).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran—East).

T

Talib, Shri Piare Lal Kureel (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Tandon, Shri Purshottamdas [Allahabad Distt. (West)].

Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).

Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).

Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).

Thirukuralar, Shri V. Muniswamy Avl. (Tindivanam).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).

Tirtha, Swami Ramananda (Gulberga).

Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—South).

Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran South).

Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—East).

Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).

Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. —West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South East).

Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Muljibhai (Chittoor).

Tudu, Shri Bharat Lal (Midnapore-Jhargram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana—West).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North West *cum* Saharanpur Distt.—West).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh Distt.—East).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Datt (Santa).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.).

Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao (Ambad).

V—*Contd.*

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Ahmedabad — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukottai).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran North).

Varma, Shri Bulaqi Ram (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt. — South — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.—East).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullundur).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh Distt. — West — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao (Parbhani).

Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South).

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

The Speaker

Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

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Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.
Sardar Hukam Singh.
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shrimati B. Khongmen.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law.

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Shri N. C. Nandi.
Shri Babu Mal.
Shri E. Andrews.
Shri V. Narasimhan.

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Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.
Shri Asim Krishna Dutt.
Prof. C. P. Mathew.
Shri P. N. Rajabhoj.

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Shri B. Das (*Chairman*).
Shri Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri.
Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.
Dr. Mono Mohon Das.
Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh.
Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay.
Prof. Shriman Narayan Agarwal.
Shri Shree Narayan Das.
Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi.
Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma.
Shri K. M. Vallatharas.
Shri V. P. Nayar.
Shri G. D. Somani.

Estimates Committee 1953-54.

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Shri Radhelal Vyas.
Shri Debeswar Sarmah.
Shri Nityanand Kanungo.
Pandit Balkrishna Sharma.
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Shri V. B. Gandhi.
Shri Upendranath Barman.
Shri R. Venkataraman.
Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta.
Dr. Syed Mahmud.
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Prof. C. P. Mathew.
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
Shri Rayasam Seshagiri Rao.
Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin.
Shri Girraj Saran Singh.
Dr. Suresh Chandra.
Shri Mohan Lal Saksena.
Dr. Lanka Sundaram.
Shri Kadyala Gopala Rao.
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Sardar Lal Singh.

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Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Shri Harekrushna Mahtab.
Shri Narahar Vishnu Gadgil.
Shri Dev Kanta Borooah.
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Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
Shri P. T. Punnoose.
Shri Sarangadhar Das.
Sardar Hukam Singh.
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Dr. Lanka Sundaram.

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Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
Shri Sarangadhar Das.
Shri B. Shiva Rao.
Shri R. Venkataraman.
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Chaudhri Hyder Husein.
Shri O. V. Alagesan.
Pt. Algu Rai Shastri.
Shri A. K. Basu.
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya.
Shri K. Kelappan.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo.
Shri Jaipal Singh.
Shri K. Subrahmanyam.

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Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
Col. B. H. Zaidi.
Shri Tulsidas Kilachand.
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
Shri K. A. Damodara Menon.
Shri Sarangadhar Das.
Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir.
Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam.

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Shri V. N. Tivary.
Shri Hirday Nath Kunzru.
Prof. R. D. Sinha Dinkar.
Shrimati Dr. Seeta Permanand.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Defence—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Finance—Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh.

Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Home Affairs and States—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.

Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C. C. Biswas.

Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Labour—Shri V. V. Giri.

Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Ministers of Cabinet Rank (but not members of the Cabinet)

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Defence Organisation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Commerce—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri S. N. Buragohain.

Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research—Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Balwant Nagesh Datar.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Manilal Chaturbhai Shah.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Jagannathrao Krishnarao Bhonsle.

Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Arun Chandra Guha.

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THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

Vol. III **Second day of the Fourth Session of the First Parliament of India** **No. 1**

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday, 4th August, 1953

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) *in the Chair*]

MEMBERS SWORN

1. Shri J. B. Kripalani (Bhagalpur-*cum*-Purnea).

2. Shri Mushar (Bhagalpur-*cum*-Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DIFFICULTIES OF INDIAN SHIPS ENTERING U.S. PORTS

***62. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state what are the difficulties caused to Indian ships and Indian Seamen entering U.S. ports as a result of the McCarran Walter Immigration Act enforced from December 1952, by the U.S. authorities?

(b) Have the Government of India received any representation from any Indian Shipowners' organisation or Seamen's organisation regarding these hardships?

(c) Have the Government's attention been drawn to a resolution on the subject passed by the International Shipping Federation at its annual meeting held in Brussels on the 8th May, 1953, expressing their apprehensions on the Act?

(d) Have the Government of India made any representations to the U.S. Government on this matter and if so, what has been the response and if not, why not?

(e) Do U.S. ships and U.S. seamen and nationals have to undergo similar hardships in Indian ports?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a), (b) and (d). Representations were received from some Shipping Companies employing Indian seamen expressing their apprehension of the difficulties that might result from the proposed restriction on the freedom of seamen to go ashore at U.S. Ports.

No such difficulties appear to have arisen in actual practice. Special arrangements have, however, been made for the grant of non-immigrant multiple journey visas valid for two years to seamen engaged at Indian Ports, by the U.S. Consular authorities in India. Seamen possessing such visas would not normally be subjected to further detailed scrutiny upon arrival at a port in the United States.

(c) Government have seen the resolution which was published in one of the shipping journals.

(e) Does not arise.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if it is a fact that in the resolution which was passed at Brussels by representatives of ship-owners from certain countries including India,

there was a reference to political screening by the United States Government of foreign seamen?

Shri Alagesan: As I said in my reply, a resolution has appeared in one of the shipping journals.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What steps have Government taken to minimise the hardship and other difficulties which will devolve on Indian seamen if they are required, as under this Act, to have passports as well as visas on their visit to America?

Shri Alagesan: As I said in my reply, the difficulties have been obviated and in actual practice there is no difficulty. We carried on negotiations with the Consular Authorities here and they have agreed to modify the procedure which obviates all these things.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do I take it that the kind of trouble and hardship to which Indian seamen are being subjected in the United States is not in conformity with usual international practice regarding treatment of seamen?

Shri Alagesan: I may tell the House that this Act applies to all countries and there is no discrimination against India as such.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Consular Authorities have been pleased to modify these regulations? Have they done it? If not, how long will it take to modify them?

Shri Alagesan: It is already in practice.

INDO-U.S. AGREEMENT ON AIR SERVICES

*63. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether the talks on the proposed Indo-U.S. Agreement on Air Services resumed on the 11th May, 1953 between the representatives of the Governments of India and the U.S.A. has since been concluded?

(b) If so, what are the proposed terms and conditions of the Agreement?

(c) If not, what are the points on which difference still persists?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The discussions are still in progress. Views are being at present exchanged on a confidential basis.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I understand that on this question important talks had begun in New Delhi as early as November 1951. Will Government vouchsafe the reasons for this unconscionable delay?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is true that the informal discussions began as early as November 1951 but they were after all informal. The formal talks started much later and the points for discussion included certain things which are of vital interest for our international airline and for the development of civil aviation in our country as also in regard to the traffic that is taken up by the Pan American and the T.W.A.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is it a fact that only countries like Britain, Netherlands and the United States can freely fly passengers from India to countries other than the United States of America?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, Sir. We have entered into different types of agreement with different countries. The type of agreement which we have entered into with the United States is the Bermuda type which permits the lifting of the fifth freedom traffic.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Sir, may I know, how long are you going to keep these 'Secrets' as 'Confidential'?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So long as they are secret.

CO-ORDINATED SCHEME OF LOCUST CONTROL (STAFF)

*64. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the strength of the staff employed, separately for Officers and other categories, for the implementation of Co-ordinated Scheme of

Locust Control under the Technical Assistance Programme?

(b) Where in India are they employed?

(c) What has been the nature of their activities so far?

(d) How many of the members of the staff have undergone research course or other technical courses in Locust Control?

(e) What are their scales of pay and emoluments?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Sir, I beg to lay the answer as a statement on the Table of the House, with your permission. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 3.]

Shri V. P. Nayar: Copies have not been made available to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a long answer and must ordinarily be placed on the Table of the House so that previous notice may be given to hon. Members. If it has not been done I will allow it to be placed on the Table here and as soon as hon. Members have studied it they may put down a Short Notice Question and I will allow it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is it not possible to give a gist?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may not be possible to give a gist. Everything may be important.

STUDY OF CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING IN ISRAEL

*65. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four officers of the different States Governments, who were sent by the Government of India to Israel, in response to an invitation from that country to study their Co-operative System of Agriculture and Marketing, have returned and submitted their report; and

(b) if so, the main contents of the report?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The Officers have since returned to India. Their reports are awaited.

(b) The main contents of their reports will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know, Sir, the approximate date when these officers left India for Israel and the date when they arrived in India?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They were asked to go for a month. One batch left on 5th March and another batch left after 5th.

Dr. M. M. Das: March, 1952 or March, 1953?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: March, 1953.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know, Sir, whether the co-operative system that was surveyed by the Indian officers in Israel was found useful to this country?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Only after they submit a report, Sir, we will be able to say.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: May I know Sir, who are the four officers who have gone there?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Four of them were deputed: one from Bihar, one from Bengal, one from Bombay and another from Kashmir.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Why has no one been deputed from the South?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Bombay is a part of South India.

TRANSFER OF HEADQUARTERS OF D.M.E.T. FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA

*66. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the headquarters of the Director of Marine Engineering Training have been transferred from Bombay to Calcutta?

(b) If so, what are the reasons for this transfer?

(c) What expenditure are Government incurring on it every year?

(d) What is the average expenditure per trainee?

(e) How many students have been admitted there in 1953 for training and which States do they belong to?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) It was decided that the Director of Marine Engineering Training should also be the Principal of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta. His headquarters were temporarily located at Bombay for want of accommodation at Calcutta and were shifted to that city in 1952 just before the Marine Engineering College started functioning.

(c) to (e). Three statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 4.]

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether Government is contemplating to shift this college from Calcutta to Waltair?

Shri Alagesan: No. We are having a huge building put up there and the College will function there.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire what is the criterion adopted in admission to the training course?

Shri Alagesan: The qualification prescribed is Intermediate Science with Mathematics. About 50 students are taken every year. They are interviewed and selected purely on a merit basis.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether Oceanography is also taught here?

Shri Alagesan: I should like to have notice.

CARGO CARRIED BY FOREIGN SHIPS

***67. Ch. Raghubir Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some foreign ships were found overloaded in Madras, Bombay and Cochin during the year 1952?

(b) If so, what countries do they belong to?

(c) What action did Government take against these ships?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Eight foreign ships arrived in an overloaded condition during 1952 at the ports of Madras, Bombay and Cochin.

(b) Three of these ships were of Panamanian registry, two were registered in the United States of America and the remaining three were of Norwegian, Costa Rican and Liberian registry, respectively.

(c) The Masters of six of these ships were prosecuted under Section 224-I of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, and sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 6,000 or, in default, to simple imprisonment for varying periods. No action could however, be taken in the case of the remaining two vessels (one Norwegian and the other Panamanian) which arrived at the ports of Madras and Cochin respectively, as at the time of their arrival at these ports, a duly authorised surveyor was not immediately available to carry out a formal inspection of the vessels as required under Section 224-F of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.

AIR ACCIDENTS

***68. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state how many air accidents occurred from January to May, 1953 in India?

(b) How many lives were lost?

(c) Have the causes of accidents been investigated into?

(d) If so, will Government be pleased to make available to the House the investigation report of each case?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). I lay on the Table of the House three statements giving the required information. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 5.]

(c) and (d). Yes, except in one case which is still under investigation.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I know whether the Government have received the report of the Enquiry Committee into Air Pilots training, etc., presided over by Mr. Master?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has been received. But, this does not arise out of the question.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: This particular Enquiry Committee was appointed to investigate into the training facilities and experience of air pilots and whether defective training is responsible partly for these accidents.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question pertains to air accidents during a particular period, January to May, 1953. However, for the information of the hon. Member, I may say that the Committee was appointed and it has submitted its report. Because of a minute of dissent of one Member coming late, examination of the report has not yet been concluded.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I submit that this particular Committee is to investigate into the training capabilities of air pilots, training period and so on. May I ask how soon the Government will place that report on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The report is already in the press. It would be released as soon as it is printed.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: Is it not a fact that more accidents occur in these training planes, particularly in the Flying Club planes?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The statement shows that accidents do occur in instruction flights as also in private flights.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the kind of steps taken by the Government to prevent or minimise these accidents?

Shri Raj Bahadur: From time to time we implement the recommendations of the various reports of the Enquiry Committees and we also take other steps that are prescribed by the ICAO and other relevant institutions or organisations.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: How many of these accidents are due to mechanical deficiencies and how many are on account of human deficiencies?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This has been given in the statement itself. I think barring one where the error was other than personal, all other accidents did occur on account of the human factor.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो मुसाफिर हवाई जहाज से सफर करते हैं उन को बीमा कराने का कोई तरीका है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : है, है।

ELEPHANTIASIS AND HYDROCELE

*69. **Shri Punnoose:** (a) Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state which areas in the country, State-wise, are affected rampantly by elephantiasis and hydrocele?

(b) What steps have been taken by the Government of India to bring these diseases under check and control?

(c) Has any research work been undertaken by the Government of India in this regard?

(d) If so, with what results?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Filariasis, of which elephantiasis and hydrocele are manifestations, is prevalent along the coastal districts of Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Madras, Orissa, West Bengal and also in large tracts of, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The disease is also found in small and scattered areas in Bombay, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). For the last four years, the Indian Council of Medical Research has been conducting an enquiry in collaboration with the Government of Orissa. This enquiry is going to be extended to Travancore-

Cochin also. Government have also established a special Filariasis Section at the Malaria Institute here.

(d) Results are being obtained as to the nature of the disease and methods are being evolved for the control and ultimate eradication of the disease.

Shri Punnoose: Are Government aware of the special causes contributing to this disease in the coastal areas?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Government is aware as to why the disease spreads. It spreads on account of a special breed of mosquito. We are trying to evolve both prophylactic measures and clinical methods for treatment.

Shri Punnoose: Are Government aware that in these coastal areas there are very many pools of stagnant water and mosquitoes breed there? May I know whether any steps have been taken to supply fresh water and also to do away with these pools?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: As you know, this is really a responsibility of the State Governments. We are advising the State Governments and keeping them informed of such results as we have so far been able to get from our researches.

Shri Punnoose: Are Government aware of the fact that up to date no steps have been taken to give any kind of relief or take any preventive measures in these areas?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: If the hon. Member will let me know, I will certainly address the State Governments concerned.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether Government has taken any steps to destroy the mosquitoes that carry the germs?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, a great deal is being done in the States from the point of view of getting rid of the mosquitoes and other insects to prevent the spread of diseases.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In view of the fact that it has been found out that these diseases are passed by mosquitoes, has Government taken any steps on the lines of the anti-malarial operations?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The places where anti-malarial operations have been carried out have also benefited greatly the killing of this particular mosquito.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister told us that this disease is distributed along the coast of India. May I know whether Government are aware that it is not uniformly distributed along the coast line and that in particular taluks in Travancore-Cochin like Ambalapuzha and Chertala, this disease is found in a large proportion?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: We are aware. Where these mosquitoes exist, we are asking the State Governments to do whatever we think they ought to do.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the Government institutions in this country that are carrying out research in regard to these diseases, and whether there exists any machinery for co-ordinating the results of these researches?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: All the research is carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research, in collaboration with the State Governments.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether it has been found out definitely whether it is contagious or not?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is not contagious.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know whether mosquitoes have been increasing on an unprecedented scale and whether these mosquitoes are not of that species?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall go to some other question. We have had enough of mosquitoes.

IMPORT OF WHEAT FROM RUSSIA

*70. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what were the terms

of the barter agreement for one lakh metric tons of Soviet Wheat in 1951?

(b) What were the maximum export prices of the bartered commodities prevailing at that time, item by item?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The barter was for 1 lakh metric tons of Russian wheat against supply of the following Indian commodities:

Raw Jute—5000 metric tons.

Shellac—2500 metric tons.

Tobacco—5500 metric tons.

Tea—1850 metric tons.

(b) The prices differed from time to time. During 1951 the variations in wholesale prices were as follows:—

Raw Jute—from Rs. 290 to Rs. 420 per bale of 400 lbs.

Shellac—from Rs. 145 to Rs. 168 per maund.

Tobacco—from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-11-6 per lb.

Tea—from Rs. 1-10-6 to Rs. 2-8-0 per lb.

Shri Nanadas: Was it advantageous to procure from Russia wheat on barter system and if so what are the advantages we derive from it?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Always in our barter agreement, whether it be with Russia or Argentina, we will be in an advantageous position.

Shri Nanadas: Is it a fact, Sir, that we could get wheat from Russia at the rate of Rs. 11 per maund whereas we have to pay Rs. 20 per maund to America?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No. It is not a fact.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: May I know, Sir, how the Soviet Government prices compare with the prices of other countries of the world in 1951?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): About this particular barter, a dispute has arisen with Russia on certain points, which is still going on. Therefore, it is difficult to say anything about these barters as in one we had some advantage and in the other we had to suffer heavy loss.

Shri T. N. Singh: Have they fixed up the price of wheat?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not arguing this matter.

Shri Kidwai: As I told you there are some factors on account of which it is not possible to say what is our profit or loss.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Is it a fact that following the rise in prices of most of the commodities which India supplied in exchange, India had to pay more comparatively for this wheat?

Shri Kidwai: I said that we had two barters with Russia. In one of them we had some advantage and in the other some disadvantage.

Shri T. N. Singh: What was the ultimate result?

Shri Kidwai: In one we suffered loss.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next question. I will allow three or four questions.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if it is proper for Government to indulge in haggling?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next Question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I request that Questions Nos. 71 and 72 may be answered together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

CONTRACT WITH MESSRS. SCHLIEREN

*71. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether consequent upon the visit of the Director of Railway Finance to Switzerland, the contract with Messrs. Schlieren has been revised and renewed for building All-Metal Light Weight Railway Coaches in India?

(b) What is the total sum of money in rupees paid to the firm so far for technical and other purposes?

(c) Do Government propose to place on the Table of the House a copy of the fresh Agreement with the above firm?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Rs. 9.68 lakhs for basic fee upto 1951; and

(ii) Rs. 227.28 lakhs for the coaches supplied and advance made against those on order.

(c) A copy of the supplemental agreement which is under print will be placed on the Table of the House when ready.

ALL-METAL LIGHT WEIGHT COACHES

*72. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the number of All-Metal Light Weight coaches supplied so far?

(b) What are the reasons, if any, for the terms of the contract entered into in this respect not being fulfilled?

(c) Have the Light Weight Coaches supplied so far been put on the track and tested?

(d) If so, are they strong and durable enough in comparison to other coaches in use in Railways?

(e) By what time is the manufacture work of the coaches of Swiss type likely to commence in India and at what place?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 68 coaches up to the end of June 1953.

(b) The delay in the deliveries of coaches was due to more time taken than first expected in finalising the design, changing the order for supply of unfurnished coaches to that of furnished coaches and difficulty in procuring raw material due to the international situation.

(c) Yes.

(d) The service obtained from the coaches has so far been satisfactory As regards comparative durability it is too early to draw any final conclusion, but they are expected to be as durable as other coaches in use in India.

(e) Second half of 1955 at Perambur (Madras).

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know, Sir, if any defects were noticed by Government in the contract and if so whether any responsibility has been placed upon the persons who were responsible in this country?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, the delay in the deliveries of these coaches revealed certain defects in the agreement and as such a supplementary agreement was negotiated and finalised. There is no question of bringing to book anybody who is responsible for the original agreement.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: With reference to the answer to part (c) of Q. 71, may I ask, Sir, whether in the revised agreement any provision has been made for proceeding legally in cases of breaches of contract?

Shri Alagesan: The whole agreement will be placed before the House. Now a penalty clause has been included in the agreement in case of delay in fulfilling the order.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, whether this particular firm had any previous experience in the manufacture of similar coaches?

Shri Alagesan: They have a lot of experience.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: May I know whether Government have any knowledge or information that these metal coaches become very hot in India during summer and become oppressive?

Shri Alagesan: It is found that there is no difference between these coaches and the all metal Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. coaches.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What is the cost of the imported coach which you showed and which shall be constructed in India?

Shri Alagesan: The firm prices of these coaches have been fixed and it

works out to Rs. 1.2 lakhs ex-works and the cost of those built in Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. comes to Rs. 1.2 lakhs.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What shall be the interest of the Swiss firm in the present large construction programme and that of the other experts from Switzerland?

Shri Alagesan: They have entered into an agreement with us and they have been paid the basic fee. We have already paid three or four instalments. The rest of the basic fee will be paid to them and that has been tied up with actual target of production being achieved.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इन गाड़ियों के पहले जो गाड़ियां हम बाहर से मंगाते थे, उनकी कीमत में और इन गाड़ियों की क़ीमत में कितना अन्तर है ?

Shri Alagesan: I have already answered.

CALCUTTA CIRCULAR RAILWAY INQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

*73. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the recommendations of the Calcutta Circular Railway Inquiry Committee have been examined by Government?

(b) Who has been entrusted with the task of detailed examination of the alignments proposed by the Committee and their estimates of quantities and costs?

(c) What is the portion of densely populated area which will be requisitioned in case a decision is taken to build a Circular Railway as recommended by the Committee?

(d) What is the likely compensation which might have to be given in the event of such a possibility?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) A team of officers has been appointed to carry out a survey in connection with the Calcutta Suburban Electrification Scheme and the same team will also examine in detail the proposals made by the Calcutta Circular Railway Inquiry Committee.

(c) and (d). This information will be available after the detailed examination has been carried out.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Is this proposal likely to materialise?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This is likely to materialise. The larger scheme of electrification of the suburbs of Calcutta is expected to take about seven to eight years.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Have any estimates been made available in connection with the proposed construction?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There is no estimate in this connection. A team of officers has been instructed to go round and carry out the survey and the whole scheme is still under consideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, the constitution of the Inquiry Committee and whether there is any representation from the West Bengal Government?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: If the hon. Member is referring to the Circular Railway Inquiry Committee, there was a non-official President, Sir S. N. Roy from Bengal, and all the interests which were affected by the Railway were well represented in the Committee.

REPRESENTATION FROM JUTE WORKERS

*74. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** (a) Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state whether Government have received a representation signed by nearly 20,000 jute workers of West Bengal asking for a tripartite enquiry committee to investigate into the conditions of the jute industry (including trade and labour) and suspension of any further retrenchment?

(b) If so, do Government propose to lay a copy of the representation on the Table of the House?

(c) What decision have Government taken regarding the demands made in the representation?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) and (b). A representation was received on behalf of the jute workers. A copy of the same is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 6.]

(c) As the main matter raised in the representation was primarily the concern of the Government of West Bengal, the representation was forwarded to them for appropriate action. The State Government have intimated that the demands of the jute workers were discussed with the representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association and that the view points of the Association were under their examination.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know whether Government have any proposal of appointing an Expert Commission to investigate into their grievances?

Shri V. V. Giri: That representation was made in a memorial submitted to the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know, Sir, whether such a Commission is going to be set up?

Shri V. V. Giri: If the hon. Member means a tripartite body to go into those matters, I am told that that matter also is under the purview of the West Bengal Government.

Shri H. N. Shastri: This question was raised in the last session of the Parliament when the Minister has given a reply that this question was being dealt with by the West Bengal Government. Now, I want to know, since this question of retrenchment in jute mills was raised in the last session, if the Government of India or the Government of West Bengal have taken any concrete steps to institute an enquiry into the extent of retrenchment in jute mills, and how far such retrenchments have been effected by increase in work-load and to what extent has mechanisation taken place to the detriment of employment position.

Shri V. V. Giri: I still expect a concrete reply from the Government of West Bengal, and I shall certainly forward this question of the hon. Member to the West Bengal Government to state their definite views.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The hon. Minister told us that the West Bengal Government has ascertained the views of the Indian Jute Mills Association. Is he in a position to tell us if the wishes of the workers themselves represented through their Unions were consulted in this matter, and can he also tell us when the investigations by the West Bengal Government are expected to be completed?

Shri V. V. Giri: I stated that all the views are before the West Bengal Government. I do not know particularly whether the workers' organizations have discussed these matters with the West Bengal Government, or made representations to them. If they did not do so, they will do so.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Regional Labour Commissioner at Calcutta has also been taken into confidence by the West Bengal Government in solving this problem?

Shri V. V. Giri: The Regional Labour Commissioner has not got anything to do directly with the matter unless the West Bengal Government also discusses the matter with him.

Shri B. S. Murthy: That is what I wanted.

Shri Ramananda Das: How long would the West Bengal Government take to finalize the setting up of a Commission of enquiry to stop overload of work and retrenchment of jute workers of West Bengal.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Do the Central Government propose to put a last date by which the West Bengal Government has to give a reply?

Shri V. V. Giri: I have already said that I will ask the West Bengal Government to state their reply.

Shri Ramananda Das: May I know whether the West Bengal Government has so far not taken any action in this matter?

Shri V. V. Giri: I cannot say they have not taken any action.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Labour Ministry of the Central Government has received any report regarding this from their Regional Labour Commissioner as to whether the Government of West Bengal has taken him into confidence in solving this problem?

Shri V. V. Giri: We are directly in touch with the West Bengal Government. We have not received any report from the Regional Labour Commissioner.

TUBE-WELLS IN PUNJAB

*77. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money which the Government of India have agreed to grant as loan to the Government of Punjab for the tube-wells project in the scarcity areas of Kangra and Hoshiarpur Districts;

(b) the number of tube-wells which are proposed to be sunk under that scheme; and

(c) the number of tube-wells that have already been sunk?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The Government of India have not sanctioned any loan to the Government of the Punjab for the construction of tube-wells in the Kangra and Hoshiarpur districts.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know what criteria the Government of India have applied in determining what are scarcity areas? For instance, I submitted a short note....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let there be no argument. If an hon. Member puts a question, there will be an answer.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This question is about tube-wells in Kangra and Hoshiarpur Districts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How do you determine the scarcity areas?

Prof. D. C. Sharma: The question is mainly about scarcity areas. Therefore, my question is what criteria the Government of India apply in determining whether a particular area is a scarcity area. I want to know that, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the hon. Member's contention that these are not scarcity areas?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): That is his contention.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know, when Government allotted aid for tube-wells in various Provinces? Was the claim of this area considered, or was it considered that this area is not suitable for tube-well construction? What were the actual reasons for not sanctioning tube-wells in these two districts?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The claims of different States will be considered, and it is left to the different States concerned to locate wherever they want the tube-wells in their respective States.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it true that the Punjab Government did not claim for tube-wells for this year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They have claimed and we have sanctioned them. My reply is that for these particular two districts we have not sanctioned any amount. We have sanctioned for the Punjab. I can give the list of tube-wells we have sanctioned. For these two particular districts we have not sanctioned.

Lala Achint Ram: Will you please give a list of those districts in Punjab?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have sanctioned for Samrala, Panipet, Kangra and Sonepet. In all these districts tube-wells have been started.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are evidently putting question

after question for this purpose: the grant is applied for or recommended by the State Government, and some districts are chosen. On what criterion do you choose these districts as against some other districts? If the hon. Minister is able to answer this......

Shri Kidwai: It is the State Government that chooses the area and we accept their scheme wherever we think it fit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They also fix priority?

Shri Kidwai: According to their estimation.

Shri T. N. Singh: In answer to this question, it was just stated that the State Government had claimed for this area tube-wells also. So, the choice of the State Government was in favour of this area.

Shri Kidwai: I take it the hon. Member was not correct in hearing what has been said.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: The Minister did say that for these districts the sums were not sanctioned, which would mean that application was made by the State Government but it was not sanctioned.

Shri Kidwai: It did not mean that.

Lala Achint Ram *rose,—*

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know, in view of the discussion that has taken place, if the Government of India will extend any particular help to these scarcity areas now?

Shri Kidwai: Let the request from the State Government come, and we will consider it in our next programme.

लाला अचिंत राम : क्या जिला हिसार भी इस लिस्ट में शामिल हैं ?

श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा : कौन कौन से डिस्ट्रिक्टस् इस में हैं वह मैं ने पढ़ा है।

Col. Zaidi: Will the sinking of tube-wells be a success in Kangra District?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is for the experts to say.

CONTROL ON FOODGRAINS

*78. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent and nature of the relaxations made in the matter of control on foodgrains after 1st January, 1953 in the various States;

(b) the nature and extent of the existing control on foodgrains in various States;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have advised State Governments to remove control on wheat;

(d) if so, which State Governments have followed this advice; and

(e) the policy of Government regarding relaxation of the present control on rice?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Two statements, one showing relaxations allowed in control of foodgrains since Ist January, 1953, and the other the nature and extent of the existing controls in various States, are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, Annexure No. 7.]

(c) Yes, except in the case of Delhi.

(d) Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Bhopal, Ajmer, Assam, Vindhya Pradesh, Madras and West Bengal.

(e) The question of any further relaxation in the existing controls on rice will be considered after an estimate is made of the conditions of the rice crop of 1953-54.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is a fact that now India is self-sufficient in the matter of rice, and if so, where is the difficulty in removing the statutory control and opening fair price shops wherever necessary?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): India is self-sufficient to the extent that whatev

they were distributing to the different States they have been able to distribute from their own resources, but self-sufficiency has not gone to the extent that if the movement and all the other restrictions are removed, all the people will get the rice that is required.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether Government have any intention of advising the Bombay State Government, to relax control on foodgrains, in towns having a population of less than one lakh?

Shri Kidwai: The Bombay Government had already started some relaxation last year, and they would have gone further, but for the failure of rains in Maharashtra. This year, they will relieve the situation; and whatever is possible will be done.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether there was any increase in the prices of foodgrains, after the removal of controls, in these various States, where the controls have been removed?

Shri Kidwai: In some areas, there was increase; in most of the areas there was decrease.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know how many areas have gone under modified rationing recently in West Bengal, and the reason therefor?

Shri Kidwai: I have no information, but I know that they demanded some wheat from us, for modified rationing in some areas.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was this. I wanted to know how many new areas have come under modified rationing instead of decontrol, and the reasons therefor.

Shri Kidwai: I do not know exactly where they have reintroduced modified rationing.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether, in view of the fact that controls are being relaxed progressively, the Government will think of procuring foodgrains in the next harvest season.

Shri Kidwai: We will know exactly what will be the position after we have some idea of the next crops.

Shri Nanadas: May I know the position with regard to rice in Madras State? Have the prices increased or decreased after decontrol?

Shri Kidwai: Well, it depends on how they are compared. If you compare them with the rationing prices, then they have increased. But if you compare them with the prices in areas where there was no rationing, then, they have decreased.

Shri Achuthan: Is it not a fact that in Travancore-Cochin, after relaxation of controls, the prices of paddy have gone up to two or three times more than the price during the black-market period?

Shri Kidwai: In Travancore-Cochin, there has hardly been any relaxation. In one area, this year, the rains had failed, and there the Government had for the first time to extend rationing as the prices in that area were high.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: In what areas have the prices actually risen, after removal of control?

Shri Kidwai: In some areas of Madras State.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether in the surplus areas of the Circar districts, the prices of paddy have gone up, because of the procurement done by the Government of Madras.

Shri Kidwai: The hon. Member wants procurement, and when procurement is made, the open market prices will naturally go up. If there is some large scale procurement by the Government at a low price, then the prices of the balance of paddy will go up.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BURMA

*80. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Burma have sent Trade Delegation to **India** for

entering into a long term Trade Agreement with this country?

(b) Have the Government of India succeeded in getting Burmese rice on barter system?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) More rice was not wanted by India now but for the future the Burmese Government would supply rice to the Government of India according to their needs.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know whether any quantity has been fixed for the rice concerned, under the barter arrangement?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): There has been no barter arrangement.

Shri T. N. Singh: It was first stated in the papers that there was an agreement between Burma and India and subsequenetly reports appeared that there was no such agreement, and that rice will not at all be supplied by Burma now. What is the truth, in the face of these varying and conflicting reports?

Shri Kidwai: There has been no barter agreement. Before we could enter into any barter agreement, we had already purchased 1,50,000 tons. The Burma Government were agreeable to have this barter arrangement for our future purchases, but as we had no intention of purchasing any more rice this year, whatever the Burma Government required, had been supplied without any barter. So far as future supplies are concerned, the Burma Government have assured us that they will keep a reserve of 5 lakhs of tons, and they will supply us whatever quantity we require at the time we need it. The prices may be negotiated in regard to that rice, at that time.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it true that the things offered in barter by India to Burma were rather highly priced?

Shri Kidwai: That is not correct.

Shri Heda: May we know the best price at which Burma offered rice to us, last time?

Shri Kidwai: I said that the Burma Government's final price was £60 per ton, in dealings from Government to Government. We had purchased, as I said earlier, 1,50,000 tons before the Burmese delegation came here. The Burmese delegation was prepared to enter into a barter arrangement, for our future requirements. But as we had no intention of importing any more rice this year, we did not enter into any barter agreement.

Shri Heda: Did they not come down from £60 to £50 per ton?

Shri Kidwai: It was priced at £50 per ton; it was offered to us at the same price by China also, who wanted to supply us 50,000 tons. As we did not require the rice immediately, we did not negotiate any lowering down of the prices.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any private firms in Madras State have come forward to supply rice from Burma and China, and if so, how does the price offered by these private firms compare with that supplied by the Burma Government?

Shri Kidwai: This was repeated again and again, and I have agreed that whoever has offered me to supply rice at a lower price could do so. But they have not been able to get from Burma or China any rice at a lower price. As a matter of fact, the price from Government to Government is always lower in Burma, than that through trade channels.

SINGLE CHANNEL CARRIER TELEPHONE SYSTEM

*81. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether in the field of communication engineering progress has gone further with the designing and developing of "single channel carrier telephone system"?

(b) Has the equipment been designed to utilize indigenous materials in the

telephone factory at Duravarni Nagar, Bangalore?

(c) Have plans been finalized in the factory for the manufacture of this equipment on a large scale?

(d) Within how many years the bulk of the requirements of such equipment will be manufactured in the factory?

(e) Are there plans to export telephones to Ceylon and Burma after meeting the home requirements?

(f) Will other world markets also be tried for these materials?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Indigenous materials are used as far as possible but 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the raw materials have to be imported.

(c) Yes, manufacture of Single Channel Carrier System has already started and about 30 units of such equipment are expected to be produced during this financial year. Plans have been prepared for the import of the necessary machinery and tools for starting manufacture of 3 Channel and 12 Channel carrier Systems.

(d) Single Channel Carrier Systems are now being manufactured. Three Channel carrier System is under development. Bulk of the requirements will be met in 3 to 4 years.

(e) Under the Agreement between the Government of India and Automatic Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd. Liverpool, telephone equipment manufactured in India can be sold to Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon. Equipment produced in excess of Indian requirements will be exported to such of these countries as are willing to purchase it from us.

(f) Possibilities of exporting telephone equipment to other neighbouring countries will be explored after meeting our own requirements.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know how many countries have placed orders for the Single Channel Carrier Telephone system?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no question of other countries placing any orders for the Single Channel Carrier Telephone System, because we have got to meet our own requirements. I might add for the information of the hon. Member that the Indonesian delegation visited our Indian Telephone Industries in February last, and they had requested for a deal in telephones to be exported to their country. The Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, have indicated that they have got no objection to that.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी यह कहा कि ५० से ६० प्रतिशत सामान हम को अभी भी बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। क्या वह यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने दिनों के अन्दर यह सारा सामान भारतवर्ष में बन जाने की आशा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : रा मैटीरियल मंगाया जाता है, कच्चा सामान मंगाया जाता है और शेष जो बनता है वह यहीं फैक्टरी में बनता है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जो कच्चा सामान मंगाया जाता है क्या वह हमेशा मंगाना पड़ेगा या वह यहां भी बन सकेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह प्रश्न उद्योग तथा व्यवसाय के मंत्री से पूछा जा सकता है।

श्री टी० एन० सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सा ऐसा कच्चा सामान है जो यहां हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा नहीं होता ?

श्री राज बहादुर : वह सामान जो यहां नहीं बन सकता है, जैसे,

Special magnetic cores, rectifier units, carbon resistors, thin gauze wires, electrolytic and paper condensers etc. etc.

RECRUITMENT OF WOMEN IN TEA GARDENS

***82. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** (a) Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state whether Government's

attention has been drawn to a recent judgment of Mr. U. K. Gohain, Judge of Assam's Industrial Tribunal to the effect that if a woman worker in a tea estate did no wrongful act herself, her services could still be terminated for the wrongs of her husband?

(b) If so, does this judgment conform to the fundamental rights and equality of sex guaranteed by the Constitution?

(c) If not, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) Yes, the awards of Mr. U. K. Gohain upheld the discharge of women workers in Assam tea gardens following the dismissal of their husbands.

(b) and (c). I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to the replies given by the Deputy Minister of Labour to the supplementaries following starred question No. 1291 on the 18th December 1952. Labour Unions have filed appeals against Mr. Gohain's awards and the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal is awaited. In the meantime, the Central Government are intervening in the appeal before the Appellate Tribunal.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In answer to the starred question No. 1291 on the 18th December 1952, Shri Abid Ali stated that orders had been issued to prosecute the employers. I want to know what has been done in this particular matter.

Shri V. V. Giri: Prosecuting employers for what?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I refer you to the answer given by Shri Abid Ali where....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will always address the Chair.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: ..it is stated that orders were passed for prosecuting the tea garden employers. I want to know what has been done in this matter.

Shri V. V. Giri: Then the prosecutions must have been started. I shall get definite information and let the hon. Member know about it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, Sir, since such discriminatory practices have been continued, what steps do Government propose to take to stop them?

Shri V. V. Giri: We are awaiting the result of the appeal. The judgment has not yet been delivered; we are awaiting the judgment and shall take such action as is necessary.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know, Sir, how many women's services were terminated on account of the wrongful acts of their husbands?

Shri V. V. Giri: Very very few.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, Sir, how Government allow violation of fundamental rights in this manner?

Shri V. V. Giri: Government are most anxious that no fundamental rights should be violated.

Shri H. N. Shastri: May I know, Sir....

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: On a point of order, Sir. A woman Member had put a question and before she had completed the question, another Member was allowed to put another question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question was answered. The hon. Member did not notice it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I have an answer to the question, Sir?

Shri H. N. Shastri: May I know, Sir what is the reason for this inordinate delay on the part of the Appellate Tribunal in pronouncing its judgment, and will Government take steps to expedite judgment on this question?

Shri V. V. Giri: Certainly, we shall suggest to the Appellate Tribunal to expedite the matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I rise on a point of order, Sir. I remember you said that usually Ministers should not refer to answers given to questions Nos. so and so on such and such date

when quite easily the gist of the answer could be supplied. That was what the Prime Minister also said when the Chair decided that that should be done. Is it in order for the Minister to refer to the answer given to a question No. so and so put on such and such date, and then mystify the whole House?

Shri V. V. Giri: The original question and the answer have been laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In regard to what Mr. Mukerjee has said, what I would say is that, ordinarily, if a question has been answered in the same session there is no good repeating the answer. But if it has been put on a previous session, as far as possible—if it is a short one—the answer may be incorporated in the present answer; but if it is a long one, it may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri V. V. Giri: It is a long answer and therefore, it is placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may also see that in the Notice Board it is indicated beforehand what are the answers given previously. They are available to hon. Members in advance in the Notice Office. They can go there and have a look at them.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I entirely agree with what the hon. Member opposite has said. The hon. Member must remember that there is a certain, shall I say, official language, which is not meant to be understood by anybody occasionally. For instance, sometimes a previous answer is a two-line answer. Now a reference to that will be in ten lines—referring to No. so and so dated so and so. The repetition of the answer will be very simple in two lines, but it is an old-established convention to repeat in ten lines what could more simply be done in two.

Dr. N. B. Khare: Such bureaucratic conventions should have been done away with by this democratic Government long ago.

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SUGAR FACTORY AT RAYAGUDA

*84. **Shri Sanganna:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the management of the sugar factory at Rayaguda (Orissa) have approached the Government of India for permission to close the factory and shift its machinery to a place in the proposed Andhra State?

(b) If so, what are the reasons therefor?

(c) Have the Government of Orissa been consulted in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No. But another concern M/s. Challapalli Sugars Ltd., Challapalli, Madras, a sister concern of the Jaypore Sugar Co., Ltd., Rayaguda, applied to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the grant of a licence for the installation of a sugar factory at Challapalli by shifting the plant at Rayaguda.

(b) Enquiries made from the management of the factory at Rayaguda reveal that they have arranged the sale of their plant to M/s. Challapalli Sugars Ltd., as at their existing site the supply of cane is inadequate, its quality poor, and as the working of the plant, which is a small unit of 300 tons capacity, cannot be made profitable unless it is shifted to another site and its crushing capacity increased.

(c) Yes.

Shri Sanganna: May I know, Sir, if there is any proposal to convert this machinery into one for the manufacture of glucose?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Not this machinery, Sir. The present company which have applied for the shifting of the plant have said that just to give alternative employment to the people who are employed in the present place, they are prepared to start some glucose factory.

Shri Sanganna: May I know, Sir, whether this factory has been working on a loss or profit since it started?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That I cannot say. But they say that if it has

to be worked economically, it has to be shifted. They say the supply of cane at the existing site is inadequate, the quality is poor and all those things.

Shri Sanganna: What is the working capital of this factory?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have not got the figure with me. If the hon. Member wants it, I will give it.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: May I know, Sir, whether the management has given any assurance that all the labour will be absorbed in the glucose factory to be erected?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes. They say that they will be able to give alternative employment to the labour employed here, in the present site.

Shri B. C. Das: Are Government aware that the Rayaguda Sugar Factory is the only sugar factory in the Orissa State?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is the reason why they have not been allowed to shift; because the Orissa Government has raised some objection saying that it is the only sugar factory in the State.

Shri B. C. Das: Have Government taken into consideration what effect this will have on the sugar cane growers of that area, if the factory is shifted?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, we considered all those points.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received requests from any other State for the transfer of their sugar factories because their operation was not economical?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Not from the State, but from many sugar factories.

RISE IN PRICES OF SUGAR

***85. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the result of the warning given by the Central Government to the sugar manufacturers of India in respect of the rising price of sugar in the month of May 1953 and what other steps have been taken by the Central Government to control the rise in prices of sugar; and

(b) the wholesale price of sugar at Delhi and Patna during the first week of May, 1953 and the last week of July, 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The warning to the sugar manufacturers did not produce the desired result. The Government, therefore, decided to (i) move increased quantities of sugar to important markets by arranging special trains for carrying sugar; (ii) to allot sugar from the reserve stock of factories at the statutory ex-factory price of Rs. 27 per maund to State Governments and other agencies for distribution through fair-price shops and (iii) to import sugar from abroad to the extent necessary to defeat any hoarding. As a result of the above action prices of sugar fell by Rs. 1 to 2 per maund in the various markets of the country.

(b) The average wholesale prices of sugar at Delhi during the first week of May and last week of July 1953, were Rs. 33-4-0 and 32 per maund and at Patna Rs. 30-8-0 and 29-12-0 per maund respectively.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know, Sir, if in spite of all that has been said and done there are still two prices ruling in the market here and they differ to the extent of Rs. 2 per maund?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Well, Sir, if one quality is a better quality of sugar than the other, it gets higher price.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I have not been able to follow the answer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The prices differ according to the quality.

Shri Nanadas: May I know, Sir, whether it is due to the deficiency in sugar that we are allowing foreign imports or it is to bring down the present prices?

Shri Kidwai: We had a large carry-over last year, *i.e.* about 5 lakh tons, and this year production was also above the average, though a little less than last year. Therefore, we thought that 18 lakh tons of sugar should be more than sufficient. But on account of the rise of *gur* prices in the south—where it went up to Rs. 28—more sugar was consumed, and we have found that the money invested in sugar this year is not larger than last year. Therefore, we think consumption has gone up, and not hoarding.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY INTO MALAYA

***1. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government of India in connection with the restrictions on the entry into Malaya of Commonwealth citizens particularly Indians which are likely to be imposed as a result of an immigration ordinance, as declared by Shri J. L. J. Haxworth, Colony Controller of Immigration, at Singapore on the 27th March, 1953; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the reasons which have necessitated the issue of an ordinance particularising Indians' entry into Malaya and if so, what they are?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) All possible steps are being taken to safeguard the legitimate interests of Indian nationals residing in Malaya. Attention of the Malayan authorities has also been drawn to the difficulties that are likely to be experienced by fresh entrants under the Immigration Ordinances which are to be brought into force by the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore from 1st August this year. The matter will be pursued further after ascertaining the views of local Indian Chamber of Commerce.

(b) The Ordinances apply not only to Indian nationals but also to nationals of all Commonwealth countries, including citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies. So far as Government of India are aware, the Colonial Governments in the Peninsula considered it necessary to impose a general restriction with a view to protecting the interests of their permanent residents including Indians.

FOREIGN TRADE THROUGH INDIA

***2. Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign countries whose external trade commodities pass through the territories of India;

(b) whether the passage of the said commodities through Indian territories is regulated by any agreement with the respective foreign countries; and

(c) whether any benefit, financial or otherwise, is derived by India for giving passage to the trade commodities of other countries?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when, and in so far as it is, available.

SALE OF CURTIS COMMANDOS AND SPARE PARTS

***3. Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract for the sale of the seventy Curtis Commandos and their spare parts has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether the export of the spare parts has already begun;

(c) whether it is a fact that exemption from the existing ban upon the export of aeroplanes and their spare parts has been provided in the sale contract to enable the purchase firm to export aeroplane spare parts from this country;

(d) the total amount involved in the contract; and

(e) the total amount of paid up capital of the contracting firm?

The Deputy Minister of works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The export is expected to take place some time towards the end of August or beginning of September.

(c) Yes, Sir. The purchaser is free to export all the 70 aircraft and spares.

(d) The total amount involved in the contract, *i.e.* the sale value of the planes and spare parts. is Rs. 59 lakhs. Out of this, Government hold a deposit of Rs. 6,57,625 as earnest money and the contracting firm have opened a Letter of Credit for Rs. 33,04,000 on the Imperial Bank of India to be encashed on the shipment of 90 per cent. of spare parts.

(e) It has been ascertained that the paid up capital is Rs. 50,000.

SERICULTURE

*4. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether any special grant has been given to any State Government by the Centre for the development of the sericulture industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): The Central Government have been making lump-sum grants to the Central Silk Board which was set up in 1948, under the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, to assist and develop sericulture industry in India. The Board, in turn, has made grants-in-aid to the Governments of the various Sericultural States for the implementation of their schemes for the development of sericulture. Statements of these grants are placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 8.]

IMPROVING RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

*5. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have received the resolution passed by the West Bengal Assembly on the 27th April, 1953, to devise ways and means for improving the relations between India and Pakistan and calling for the exchange of Goodwill Missions etc. between the two countries?

(b) What action have the Government of India taken on the resolution?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have been consistently endeavouring to improve relations between India and Pakistan. Even before the resolution referred to was passed by the West Bengal Assembly, the Governments of India and Pakistan agreed on a procedure for considering all outstanding issues. A joint communique was issued on the 23rd May 1953 and each Government appointed a Steering Committee to assist in the task. The Steering Committees met in Karachi last month.

The operation of the passport and visa system was reviewed by the Indo-Pakistan Passport Conference held in Delhi last January. The decisions of the conference were ratified in July by the two Governments.

As the House is aware, the Prime Minister visited Karachi in the last week of July and held discussions there with the Prime Minister of Pakistan. During these talks a variety of subjects were discussed in a frank and friendly manner.

Subsequently, problems associated with evacuee properties were discussed at some length by senior officials of the two Governments in Karachi.

It is intended to hold a conference in Calcutta to discuss matters specially relating to East Pakistan and West Bengal and Assam.

RETRENCHMENT IN STATE COLLIERIES

*6. **Shri Punnoose:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the total number of employees retrenched from the State collieries between February, 1953 and 15th June, 1953?

(b) Is it a fact that the Workers' Union has represented to Government that these retrenchments can be easily avoided by undertaking sandstowing of abandoned pits and opening new pits?

(c) If so, do Government intend to suspend further retrenchment and order an enquiry into the feasibility of these proposals?

(d) What relief, if any, is being given to the retrenched workers and their dependents?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Owing to the closure due to exhaustion of the Bhadua Incline 231 workers were retrenched at Giridih on 1st April 1953 after obtaining the permission of the Industrial Tribunal. In addition 844 casual workers were discharged from Kargali collieries on 9th April 1953.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. The feasibility of these proposals has already been carefully considered by Government.

(d) As the workers at Giridih were retrenched in terms of the permission granted by the Industrial Tribunal, and the workers of Kargali were purely casual, the grant of any relief does not arise.

COMMISSION UNDER FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) ACT

*7. **Shri Heda**: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether a Commission under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act has been appointed?

(b) If so, what is its personnel?

(c) What work has it done so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Arrangements for the establishment of the Forward Markets Commission are almost complete and I hope to announce its personnel very shortly.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE STOCKS IN SINDRI FACTORY

*8. **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri**: (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the present stock of unsold Ammonium Sulphate at the Sindri factory?

(b) Has any part of the 1952 output of the factory been carried over to the present stocks?

(c) What is the present monthly production and the quantity that goes out for sales monthly?

(d) What are the present arrangements for the disposal of the accumulated stocks?

(e) What are the causes of this accumulation and how far is it due to lack of satisfactory arrangements for distribution and sale of Sindri's ammonium sulphate in the rural areas?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The stock of Ammonium Sulphate at Sindri on the 28th July, 1953 was 43,116 tons.

(b) 50,818 tons were in stock at the end of 1952. Most of it, if not the entire quantity has been dispatched during this year.

(c) A statement showing the monthly production and despatches from January 1953 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 9.]

(d) In order to accelerate the disposal of accumulated stocks the following measures have been taken by the Government of India:—

(i) the pool price of Ammonium Sulphate produced in Sindri has been reduced from Rs. 365 to Rs. 290 per ton, with effect from 1st January 1953;

(ii) short term loans have been granted to State Governments at an interest of 3·125 per cent. repayable by the end of June, 1954 so as to enable them to sell the fertilizer on credit basis to farmers;

(iii) to overcome possible transport difficulties, a top ranking Railway official has been posted at Sindri to supervise and expedite despatches;

(iv) a rebate has been offered to State Governments in stocks of 1952 carried forward to 1953 provided the

allottee States lift their 1953 allocations in full; and

(v) all State Governments have been requested to lift the full allocations for the current year and furnish despatch instructions to the Sindri factory promptly.

(e) As I stated in reply to Starred Question No. 353 by Shri N. B. Chowdhury on 25th February, 1953 the accumulation at Sindri towards the commencement of the year was due to poor off-take which could be attributed to several factors, such as the uncertainty prevailing at the end of the last year about the future of the Central Fertilizer Pool, an anticipation of possible decline in fertilizer prices, drought in some parts of the country, fall in purchasing power in rural areas, lack of credit facilities and the crisis in the tea industry resulting in a decline in the demand for fertilizer by tea plantations. Since then Sindri has despatched over 150,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and reduced its stocks.

The distribution of the fertilizer among the agriculturists is the responsibility of the various State Governments. From reports which the Government of India have received, it appears that the State Governments have arranged for the opening of an adequate number of depots in the rural areas.

RETRENCHMENT IN COLLIERIES

***9. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state whether Government have come to know that the Coal Board has directed certain Bihar Collieries producing high grade coal to retrench several hundreds of miners in pursuance of the policy of "Pegging" on output of coal?

(b) If so, from which collieries and how many miners or other labourers from each have been retrenched?

(c) Have Government received representations from the Collieries and Labour Unions not to give accord to the directions of the Coal Board?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No. The Board has issued no such direction.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

FOREIGN TECHNICIANS IN HIRAKUD PROJECT

***10. Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign technicians, enaged on Hirakud Project, their special qualifications and also their salaries: and

(b) the amount of foreign loans taken for the Project and the rate of interest thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Two technicians under the Colombo Plan have been assigned to the Hirakud Dam Project. A Statement giving the names, special qualifications and allowances granted to them is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No foreign loan has been taken for this Project.

STATEMENT

Name of foreign Technician	Special Qualification	Salaries & allowances
1. Mr. E. R. Harvey Master Mechanic	Member of Junior Institute of Engineering Higher Educational Test Parts 1,2,3.	The salaries of these technicians are borne by the Govt. of the U.K. The Govt. of India bear only the expenditure on subsistence allowance of Rs. 10/- per day, travelling allowance, Medical and accommodation charges as admissible to class I officers of Government.
2. Mr. H. Knight Field Engineer	Member of Junior Institute of Engineering Higher Educational Test Parts 1,2,3.	

ESTIMATE OF HIRAKUD PROJECT

*11. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:** (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the 1947 estimate of Hirakud Project in regard to the period of construction, the acreage to be covered by irrigation, the extent of electricity generation, the total cost the rate of interest on the amount of loans incurred for the project etc.?

(b) What is the present estimate in regard to all the aforesaid items?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 10.]

INDIAN SETTLERS IN CEYLON

*12. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement containing the recent developments in regard to the Indian settlers' issue in Ceylon?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A number of questions have been asked in regard to the conditions for the registration of persons of Indian origin under the Ceylon Citizenship Laws, and more particularly the talks I had recently in London with the Prime Minister of Ceylon.

The House will remember that I made a statemnt on the 12th November 1952 in reply to a short notice question in this House. I referred to the subject also in the debate on the grants of the External Affairs Ministry on the 23rd March, 1953.

I had the opportunity of meeting the Prime Minister of Ceylon in London and we discussed these problems at some length. Our discussions were carried on in a spirit of friendliness and with an earnest desire to arrive at a satisfactory settlement. We made some progress towards this end, but I regret that no agreement was reached at that stage. We decided to continue our efforts to arrive at a settlement.

There are approximately 9,50,000 persons of Indian origin in Ceylon. There is a possibility of 4,00,000 of these being accepted as citizens of Ceylon under the existing regulations. It has been suggested that an additional 2,50,000 might be given permanent residence permits which might result in their being absorbed as citizens in a few years' time. Thus 3,00,000 are left over. Of these, at the most, 1,50,000 may be considered Indian nationals. The remaining 1,50,000 are not Indian nationals and it is their fate that has given us some anxiety.

The expulsion of a considerable number of persons from Ceylon is bound to create grave difficulties not only for them as individuals, but also for India and for Ceylon. We made certain proposals therefore which would, while fully keeping in view the point of view of the Ceylon Government, would, at the same time, avoid these difficulties.

As I have said, there was no agreement reached at that stage and we decided to continue our efforts to arrive at a settlement later.

The total number of applications for the acquisition of Ceylon citizenship, so far, is 2,37,034 involving about 8,00,000 persons. Till the 10th July 1953, 21,384 persons of Indian or Pakistani origin had been registered as citizens of Ceylon.

PRODUCTION OF *Dhoties*

*13. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the recent order reducing the production of *Dhoties* from 50,000 bales to 30,000 bales per month has created a shortage of *Dhoties* and a surfeit of long cloth?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No Sir. According to reports received from States there has been no gen-

eral shortage of *Dhoties* nor a surfeit of long cloth. But it is a fact that prices of *Dhoties* have generally risen.

SABARMATI PROJECT

*14. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether the plans and estimates have been prepared for Sabarmati River Project?

(b) If so, what is the estimated expenditure?

(c) When will the Project be completed?

(d) What will be the total acreage under cultivation under the Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The project report and estimates are under preparation.

(c) The project can be taken up for construction only after it has been finally approved for execution. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to say when it will be completed.

(d) The estimated annual irrigation will be as follows:—

(i) Flow irrigation by canals.. 1,44,500 acres.

(ii) Lift irrigation by tube-wells from power developed by the project... 1,82,000 acres.

INDIAN FILMS SENT TO CANNES FILM FESTIVAL

*15. **Shri Chattopadhyaya:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the names of Indian Films that were sent to Cannes International Film Festival held in April, 1953?

(b) What was the criterion adopted in selecting these films?

(c) Had the Government any voice in the selection of these films?

(d) How were Indian films rated in the Festival?

(e) What were the criticism and appreciation of each film?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) In long films section: "Awara".

In short films section: "*Kumaon Hills*", "*The Great Experiment*" and "*New Lands for old*".

(b) Technical, aesthetic and cultural aspects were kept in view while selecting films.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No Indian film won any award.

(e) "Awara" had a mixed reception Some French papers criticised it as a mixture of the various cliches of Western movies and deplored its failure to reflect India's culture and some others regarded it as not without some charm but just bearable. The Government of India documentaries received a better response than the private feature film.

PRODUCTION OF TEA

*16. **Shri Gopala Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the decision adopted by the tea planters to restrict the production of tea to 570 million lbs. only; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes Sir. A section of tea producers had agreed to a scheme for restriction of tea crop for 1953 only. Tea production during this year was under the scheme estimated to be 570 million lbs. But according to latest estimates, the production is expected to be about 606 million lbs.

(b) As the voluntary crop restriction scheme is not intended to create any shortage in the supply of tea inside or outside India, but only to ensure that supply is kept in reasonable relationship to demand, so that there may not be any large surplus of tea in the markets, it is not considered necessary to take any action in the matter.

MARKETS FOR JUTE MANUFACTURES

*17. **Shri Gopala Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made to find alternative markets for jute manufactures ; and

(b) if so, which countries have been approached and with what results?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The meaning of the question is not clear as the word "alternative" involves a choice between two, the choice of either involving the rejection of the other. If the question means what attempts are made to find new markets, then the answer is that Government attempts to include jute goods in their trade agreements with foreign countries. The countries with which India has trade agreements now in force specifically for export of Indian jute goods are: Burma, Egypt, Finland, Germany (West), Hungary, Iraq, Norway, Sweden and Turkey.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME IN PUNJAB

*18. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the amount of loan sought by and sanctioned for the State of Punjab under the Industrial Housing Scheme during 1952-53?

(b) What progress has been achieved in the State in the implementation of the scheme?

(c) Is there any scheme for housing in the non-industrial areas in the country under which Central aid can be made available to the State of Punjab?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) In reply to a question of the hon. Member during the last Session (St. Q. No. 1060 dated 28th March, 1953), I stated that the Punjab Government applied for a subsidy of Rs. 4,85,000 for the construction of 382 tenements at Amritsar, Ludhiana and Batala and that the Government of India agreed to grant a subsidy upto a maximum of Rs. 4,81,511/-; no request for a loan under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme has been received from the Punjab Government.

(b) So far as the construction of two hundred tenements at Amritsar is concerned, ninety-two have reached roof level, ninety-six have reached plinth level and work has been started on the remaining twelve. The selection of a site at Batala has been recently finalized and the construction of fifty-eight tenements there is being started; the construction of a hundred and twenty-four tenements in Ludhiana will start shortly—a suitable site is being selected.

(c) No; Sir; No such scheme has yet been formulated.

COMMUNITY PROJECT SCHEME IN PUNJAB

*19. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend the Community Project Scheme into new areas in the Punjab,

(b) whether the new areas for the introduction of the scheme have been selected:

(c) whether any places in Hoshiarpur. Kangra and Gurdaspur Districts have been selected:

(d) if so. which are those places; and

(e) when the work will be started in the new project areas?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). A Development Block has been selected in the Kangra District in Kulu Sub-Division.

(e) 2nd October. 1953.

INDIAN EMPLOYEES IN FOREIGN FIRMS

*20. **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay on the Table of

the House the exact terms of the so-called gentleman's undertaking, if there be any, whether obtained in a written form or in the form of an oral assurance given to Government by certain foreign and British firms in India not to import British and foreign employees under 30 in their higher executive and officers' posts where suitable Indians trained for the work are available?

(b) Has there been any understanding in this connection with regard to the observance of the principle of "equal pay for equal work" for Indian employees of these firms as compared with their foreign employees and reversal of any policy of discrimination that might be operating against the Indians?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) There has been no gentleman's undertaking of the type referred to by the hon. Member between the Government and foreign firms.

(b) No Sir.

FACTORIES MANUFACTURING BOILERS, TURBINE PUMPS AND CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

***21. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether there are any factories in India for the manufacture of boilers, turbine pumps and centrifugal pumps?

(b) If so, where are they located?

(c) What is their output?

(d) What percentage of these goods has been imported into India in 1952?

The Minister of Commorce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix 1, annexure No. 11]

(d) The values of boilers and pumps, both centrifugal and turbine, imported during 1952 were Rs. 446·3 lakhs and Rs. 98·4 lakhs respectively. It is not possible to work out the percentage figures, as information regarding the values of the indigenously produced goods is not available.

TRADE DELEGATION TO EGYPT

***22. Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Trade Delegation was sent from this country to Egypt to negotiate its fourth Trade Agreement with Egypt?

(b) Has the trade agreement been signed and approved by the respective Governments?

(c) What quantity of cotton is India going to have from Egypt during the period under the Agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No specific quantity of import of Egyptian cotton is stipulated under the Trade Agreement.

DISCRIMINATORY LAWS IN PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS

***23. Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Portuguese Government in their Indian Possessions have passed discriminatory laws against Indians?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Yes. These measures affect the right of Indians in regard to (1) entry into the Portuguese Possessions, (2) renting of accommodation, (3) residence, (4) trade licences, and (5) ownership of properties. These measures are discriminatory in the sense that they do not apply to Goans.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

***24. Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken by Government to cover the entire country with community projects?

(b) How many years will Government take to complete the entire scheme of community projects in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

AUDITION TESTS FOR RADIO ARTISTES

*25. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute discontent that prevails among the radio artistes regarding the method adopted in conducting audition tests of the artistes;

(b) if so, what is the actual complaint of the artistes and the Bhartiya Sangeet Kalakar Mandal; and

(c) what steps do Government propose to take in order to remove the grievances of the artistes and build healthy relations between the artistes and A.I.R.?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No Sir. There is no discontent prevailing amongst artistes. A section of classical music artistes in Bombay did not want to submit to auditions that are meant for classifying and raising the musical standard of All India Radio.

(b) It is difficult to say with precision what the Kalakar Mandal's actual complaint is. As far as could be seen they have made various complaints from time to time and from the begining their alleged grievances have been changing ground continuously. In a nutshell the latest complaint appears to be that there should be no auditions or men of their choice should be included in the Audition Board.

(c) All genuine grievances of artistes are always taken into consideration and the relations between the All India Radio and artistes are friendly and good all over the country.

It might be added that after the agitation by a group of casual artistes in Bombay, other artistes in Bombay, leading artistes in Calcutta and other stations, have held meetings to condemn the agitation and have supported the efforts of the All India Radio for the improvement of music and the audition of artistes.

PAKISTAN TRADE DELEGATION

*26. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Pakistan trade delegation is shortly expected at New Delhi in terms of the Indo-Pakistan trade pact signed in March, 1953;

(b) whether the delegation is likely to discuss the possibilities of widening the scope and expanding the volume of trade between the two countries; and

(c) whether the delegation will also discuss the implementation of certain principles approved by the two Governments for regulating the trade between the inhabitants of the adjoining areas of East Pakistan on the one hand and West Bengal, Assam and Tripura on the other?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). At the Indo-Pakistan trade talks in March last, it was agreed that at a later date, there should be further discussions between the two Governments with a view to widening the scope and expanding the volume of trade between the two countries. The date, venue or the agenda of the meeting has not yet been fixed. Meanwhile, the Agreement which was operative up to 30th June 1953 has been extended up to the 30th September 1953.

A. I. R. ARTISTES TRAINED IN B. B. C. AND EUROPEAN STATIONS

*27. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that every year the Imperial Trust of Great Britain selects an A.I.R. Artiste for training in the B.B.C. and in the European stations at their own expense?

(b) If so, who have been their candidates from A.I.R. in 1951, 1952 and the current year?

(c) Who was recommended for selection in the current year by A.I.R.?

(d) Who was the candidate recommended by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The Imperial Relations Trust, now known as Commonwealth Relations Trust, has a bursary scheme for the training of nominees of broadcasting organisations in the B.B.C. Expenses of the bursar relating to his travel, training etc. are paid by the Trust.

(b) The candidates nominated were 1951—Sri S. Verghese, Assistant Director of Listener Research, All India Radio 1952—Sri K. P. Shungloo, Deputy Director, External Services Division. All India Radio. 1953—None.

(c) Shri R. S. Sharma, Editor, *Indian Listener*.

(d) None

INSTALLATION OF POWER UNIT AT BHAKRA DAM

***28. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to install a power unit at the Bhakra Dam Project has been accepted by the Government of India;

(b) if so, when the decision was taken;

(c) who participated in the discussion;

(d) whether any such units are going to be installed on the Nangal Canal also; and

(e) whether there has been any change in the original proposal for establishing power generating units in those areas?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). At the Conference held on the 26th May 1953, it was decided that the designs of the Bhakra Dam and Generating units should proceed on the basis that further generating units will be installed on the Dam itself, and that no further generating units should be installed on the Nangal Canal besides the four units already scheduled to be installed for Nangal Stage I out of the ultimate number of six units.

(c) Representatives of the Central Government, the Planning Commission and the Government of Punjab.

(d) Four units are already scheduled to be installed on Nangal Canal.

(e) The change has been explained in reply to part (a).

RADIO STATIONS

***29. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Radio Stations in Cuttack, Nagpur, Patna, Shillong-Gauhati and Allahabad have been installed in the year 1948;

(b) whether any of these Radio Stations have since been made high-power ones;

(c) whether there is a proposal to increase the capacity of the Cuttack Radio Station from that of 1½ Kwts; and

(d) whether afternoon programmes of the Cuttack Radio Station have been withdrawn from the first week of May, 1953?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes Sir, except the station at Allahabad which was installed in 1949.

(b) 10 KW MW Transmitters were installed at Nagpur and Gauhati in March and May 1953 respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The mid-day transmission from the Cuttack Station was discontinued with effect from 31st May, 1953.

EXPORT TRADE

***30. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the tendency of India's export trade now in 1953-54 especially in respect of jute, tea and oil-seeds?

(b) What are the salient features of our export policy for the period July-December 1953?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Actual export figures for 1953-54 are available only for April and May so far. It is not possible to assess the trend of exports on the basis of this meagre information. Both jute goods and tea appear to be doing better now than towards the close of 1952-53 Exports of tea are also in level with exports during the same period. Export of major oilseeds in 1953-54 is being discouraged by Government as we prefer to see that such exports as we are able to afford are in the shape of oil.

(b) About 90 per cent of the export trade is virtually free from restrictions. Further relaxations continue to be made from time to time. Efforts are being made to promote the export of manufactured goods and cottage industry products.

बल्गेरिया से व्यापारिक करार

***३१. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बल्गेरिया तथा भारत के बीच कोई व्यापारिक करार सम्पन्न हुआ है; तथा

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस करार के अनुसार कौन कौन सी व्यापारिक वस्तुओं का विनिमय होगा ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of trade letters exchanged between India and Bulgaria on the 17th June, 1953, which contain the requisite information have already been placed in the Library of the House.

गुरुद्वारा डेरा साहब

***३२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह तथ्य है कि १३ जून से १५ जून, १९५३ तक की लाहौर स्थित गुरुद्वारा डेरा साहब की यात्रा निमित्त जो गुरु अर्जुन देव का शहीद दिवस है, पाकिस्तान सरकार ने सिख यात्रियों को अनुमति नहीं दी है;

(ख) क्या गत २ वर्षों में भी अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी; तथा

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ लिखा पढ़ी की है?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) No, the Government of Pakistan had given permission for the pilgrimage in the previous two years.

(c) No. It is well known that unsettled conditions prevailed in Lahore during that period.

IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE PLANS

***33. Shri Raghubir Sahai:** (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether the Planning Commission suggested to the various States that they should raise additional sources of revenue for the implementation of the State Plans within the time-limit?

(b) If so, what suggestions have been made?

(c) When were these suggestions made and with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestions made to the State Governments have been detailed in para 25 of Chapter III of the Planning Commission's Report.

(c) These suggestions were made early in 1951 when the draft outline of the Plan was under preparation. The progress made by State Governments

in the direction of raising additional resources has been reviewed in the Progress Report for 1951-52 and 1952-53 published by the Commission in May 1953 and placed recently on the Table of the House.

CHLOROPHYLL INDUSTRY

***34. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Chlorophyll Industry in India;

(b) the raw materials required for the manufacture of Chlorophyll Concentrate; and

(c) the manner and purpose of its use?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamchari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Fresh green leaves of certain plants and solvents such as alcohol, acetone and benzene.

(c) Chlorophyll is mainly used as a deodorant and as a colouring matter in a number of toilet, and pharmaceutical preparations.

REPORT OF U. N. EXPERT MISSION

***35. Shri B. C. Das:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U. N. Expert Mission headed by Prof. Horace Belshaw submitted any report to the U.N.O. on Community Project Centres in India; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

SODIUM-CHLORIDE CONTENTS OF SALT

***36. Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently demanded an increase in the sodium-chloride content of the salt manufactured in the salt centres of the Bombay State;

(b) if so, the sodium-chloride content prior to the new order of Government;

(c) the increase demanded now; and

(d) the reasons which necessitated this demand?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes. The increased standard is applicable to salt manufactured under license all over India.

(b) 93 per cent.

(c) 1 per cent.

(d) This is in pursuance of Government's decision to attain by stages, the standard of purity of 96 per cent. sodium chloride content for edible salt fixed by the Indian Standards Institution, and recommended by the Salt Experts Committee.

SQUATTERS' COLONIES IN WEST BENGAL

***37. Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the Squatters' Colonies of West Bengal that have been regularised up to date;

(b) the basis on which regularisation has been made;

(c) the specific reasons for not regularising other Colonies; and

(d) whether Government have any plan with regard to those Colonies that have not been regularised?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (c). A pilot Scheme for the regularisation of three Squatters' Colonies *viz.* Sahid Jatin Dass, Bijoynagar and Deshapriyanagar was sanctioned in October 1952 and now nearing completion. Preliminary work in this connection as regards other colonies has also been taken up and sanctions will be issued on receipt of final estimates from the Government of West Bengal

The main basis for regularisation is that the cost of acquisition of land per family is not to exceed Rs. 1,250. No family is normally to be allotted more than 2 *cottah* of land or 2½ *cottahs* in the case of well-to-do classes.

(d) No comprehensive decisions have been taken so far, as these would depend on the number and size of squatters' colonies which could not ultimately be regularized. However the Government of India have already sanctioned schemes for the construction of 4,432 tenements to provide accommodation for squatters whose colonies cannot be regularized because of heavy expense.

RELIEF FOR DESTITUTE DISPLACED PERSONS

***38. Shri Tushar Chatterjea**: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money sanctioned for relief for destitute displaced persons in West Bengal:

(b) the number of displaced persons getting this relief; and

(c) the rate of relief per head?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

PRESS COMMISSION

***39. Shri K. Subrahmanyam**: (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether the Press Commission is compiling a history of Indian Journalism to be appended to its report?

(b) Who is the person chosen to undertake the task?

(c) What is the remuneration to be paid to him?

(d) Who determined that figure?

(e) What will be the total expenses for the compilation of the said history?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The Press Commission have chosen Sri J. Natarajan, Editor, *Tribune*, Ambala.

(c) to (e). The total expenses will be Rs. 10,000 plus travelling and daily allowances. The remuneration has been generally determined by the Press Commission

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH INDONESIA

***40. Shri S. C. Samanta**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instruments of Ratification of the Treaty of Friendship between India and Indonesia which was signed at Djakarta on the 3rd March, 1951, were exchanged at New Delhi in May 1953;

(b) the respective representatives on the occasion from either Government; and

(c) whether the provisions of the Treaty underwent any change?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs. (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes;

(b) His Excellency Dr. Soedarsono the then Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to India, represented the President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. Tyabji represented the President of India.

(c) No.

REPATRIATION COMMISSION FOR KOREA

***41. Shri Jethalal Joshi**: (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether our Government have decided to serve on the Repatriation Commission?

(b) If so, what are the financial obligations which fall on us under the Prisoners of War Exchange Agreement?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) India's financial obligations if any, have not been specified in the Agreement.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED HARIJANS

*42. **Shri Balmiki:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state how far the Harijan Board for the rehabilitation of displaced Harijans has been successful in rehabilitating the displaced Harijans (agriculturists and sweepers) during the last six years from 1947 up to the end of May, 1953?

(b) What is the amount spent for the rehabilitation of displaced Harijans up to the end of May, 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) A note is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 12.]

(b) Over Rs. 93 lakhs have been spent on the rehabilitation of displaced Harijans through the Board. Besides, displaced Harijans have got rehabilitation benefits under the general schemes of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, figures for which are not readily available. The labour involved in collectng these figures will be incommensurate with the results achieved.

ABDUCTED PERSONS

*43. **Shri Balmiki:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of abducted persons recovered up to the 15th July, 1953, in India and sent to West Pakistan?

(b) Which non-official organizations have helped in this task?

(c) How far have the improved relations between India and Pakistan eased this question of abducted persons in both countries?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 18,153 up to the 30th June, 1953. The requisite figure up to the **15th** July, 1953 is not yet available.

(b) Members of various organisations have assisted Government in this work on humanitarian grounds.

(c) So far as the recovery of abducted persons activity is concerned relations between India and Pakistan have always been good. The recent general goodwill has fostered greater public interest and cooperation in favour of recovery activities.

RAW FILM INDUSTRY IN MYSORE

*44. **Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have agreed that the State Government of Mysore might establish a raw film industry as a joint venture in Mysore State?

(b) What is the contribution of respective Governments towards the share capital of this venture?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The scheme for the manufacture of raw film in the Mysore State is still in the stage of negotiation with a foreign firm with whom technical collaboration is intended. No final decision has yet been taken.

VISAS TO PASSPORTS GRANTED BY FORMOSA GOVERNMENT

*46. **Shri Vittal Rao:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any visas have been issued to persons holding passports granted by the Government of Nationalist China functioning in Taiwan; and

(b) if so, whether it is in conformity with the general rules governing the issue of passports and visas, specially in view of the fact that People's Democratic Republic of China is recognised by the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Visas for India are not granted on passports issued by the Taiwan Government.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

*47. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state what progress has so far been achieved in the implementation of the Planning Commission's directive to the States to carry out a census of agricultural holdings?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): It was considered desirable to indicate to States the categories of data to be obtained through a census of agricultural holdings and this subject has been under examination. The State Governments will be furnished shortly with information as regards such categories and requested to proceed with the census of holdings.

FILMS DIVISION

*48. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether any rentals are charged by Government for films distributed by the Films Division?

(b) If so, what was the total amount realised during 1952-53?

(c) Was any amount realised from foreign companies?

(d) If so, how much amount was realised?

(e) How does this rental compare with the rate charged by commercial firms?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Rs. 31,18,300.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Rs. 7,952/-

(e) No documentaries or Indian newsreels of the type produced by the Films Division are distributed by commercial firms. Some firms, however, distribute foreign newsreels. The rentals charged by Films Division compare favourably with the rentals charged for such foreign newsreels.

KOSI PROJECT

*49. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether the results of the investigation undertaken by the Central Water and Power Commission at the instance of the Advisory Committee on the Kosi Project have been considered by the Advisory Committee and Government?

(b) If so, what are the important points that have emerged from the investigation with regard to the construction of Belka Dam?

(c) Have any definite conclusions been arrived at with regard to the taming of Kosi river as a result of this investigation?

(d) If so, what are those conclusions?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In view of the concensus of expert opinion regarding the relatively short period in which the dead storage of the main reservoir of the Belka Dam would be silted up and in view of the increase in the estimated cost—(Rs. 48.25 crores as against Rs. 28.66 crores roughly estimated by the Advisory Committee on insufficient data) it has been decided to work out the economics of alternative Schemes for a low detention Dam at Belka for irrigation and flood moderation or a barrage at that Site designed purely for irrigation purposes.

INDIAN HANDICRAFTS

*50. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 460 asked on the 3rd March, 1953 regarding the recommendations of the All India Handicrafts Board and state:

(a) whether Government have been able to accept and give effect to all the recommendations of the All India Handicrafts Board;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether any report on the Exhibition and sale of Indian Handicrafts goods organised on the occasion of the Coronation in London has been received; and

(d) whether it is a fact that due to the high prices of the articles, the sale of handicrafts products was not encouraging?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. (See Appendix I, annexure No. 13.]

(c) A report is awaited

(d) No, not so far as I know.

अन्दमान में बसाए गए विस्थापित व्यक्ति

*५१. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) अब तक अन्दमान में बसाये गये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की संख्या;

(ख) जनवरी १९५३ तथा जून १९५३ के बीच कितने लोग वहां बसने गए; तथा

(ग) कितने वहां से लौट कर आये ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 1766

(b) 356.

(c) 7 out of those who went there during the same period.

पूर्वीय बंगाल के विस्थापित व्यक्ति

*५२. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जनवरी १९५३ से जून १९५३ तक पूर्वीय बंगाल से आये हुए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई; तथा

(ख) कितने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर वह राशि खर्च की गई ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO DISPLACED PERSONS

***53. Giani G. S. Musafir:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether a full scheme has been prepared for the payment of compensation to displaced persons whose claims have been verified?

(b) When will the payment start in respect of applications so far verified?

(c) What will be the ratio of compensation to the verified amount of claims in respect of each of the categories of claimants?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (c). A scheme has been drawn up but details have yet to be finalised

EXPORT DUTY ON SANDAL-WOOD OIL

***54. Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that no duty is levied on sandal-wood exported from India while an export duty is levied on sandal-wood oil?

(b) If so, what is the amount of duty so levied?

(c) Are Government aware that this policy has resulted in the virtual closing down of several sandal-wood oil factories in India?

(d) What steps do Government propose to take to assure the continuous functioning of these factories?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No export duty is levied either on sandal-wood or sandal-wood oil.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

COMMUNITY PROJECT IN MANIPUR

*55. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Project Executive Officer of the Thoubal Block of the Community Project in Manipur State has tendered his resignation?

(b) Is it a fact that the Community Project Administrator has complained of the lack of co-operation from Government departments in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

AMRIT KAUR MARKET

*56. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether demolition of the Amrit Kaur Municipal Market, near New Delhi Railway Station has been decided upon in response to a demand made by the Railway authorities to get that area cleared so that the expansion scheme of the Railway Station, kept in abeyance on account of the non-availability of the adjoining area, be implemented?

(b) If so, are Government providing any suitable alternative accommodation to the displaced persons of this market, who have established their business there for the last four years?

(c) Where and at what cost is it going to be provided?

(d) By what time the demolition work is likely to be completed?

(e) Who will bear the cost of demolition, the New Delhi Municipality or the Railway administration?

(f) What are the approximate demolition costs likely to be?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (f). The site under the Amrit Kaur Market was leased to the Delhi Municipal Committee by the Railway authorities till 31st March, 1953. The latter have asked for the return of this site, but the matter is still under consideration.

TRAINING OF DISPLACED PERSONS

*58. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether Government have sanctioned a scheme to impart technical training to displaced persons in the Punjab this year?

(b) If so, how many persons will be trained?

(c) What will be the value of stipend given to each trainee?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) 970. In addition 154 are receiving training in the D.G.R.E. Centres and 135 in the Polytechnic at Nilokheri.

(c) Rs. 30/- per mensem.

VIJAYAWADA RADIO STATION

*59. **Shri Buchhikotaiah:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are going to transfer the Radio Station at Vijayawada to Kurnool?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): No such proposal is under consideration at present.

IMPORT OF GRAIN FROM NEPAL

*60. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the development in negotiations regarding import of grain from Nepal by those Indians who have got cultivation in that country; and

(b) the facility given by the Nepal Government for grant of licence or permit for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) There are no negotiations m progress on the subject.

(b) Under the present procedure Indian nationals can export the produce of their land in Nepal on payment of export duty without obtaining any licence.

SCRAP IRON (EXPORT)

*61. **Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of scrap iron exported from Madras State annually;

(b) the restrictions imposed on the export of scrap iron from India; and

(c) whether Government have acceded to the requests made by the exporters of Madras State for the relaxation of these restrictions?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 4945 tons in 1952.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 14.]

(c) No, Sir.

ACCIDENT IN CHANDAMATA MINES

*75. **Shri Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether four miners were killed and seven were seriously injured in an accident in the Chandamata Mines (Madhya Pradesh) on the 14th April, 1953;

(b) whether it is a fact that these miners were forced to go underground although there was no proper timbering at the particular place;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint an enquiry committee with a representative of organised miners as one of the members to ascertain the cause of the accident;

(d) whether the injured miners and the dependants of those killed have been paid any compensation; and

(e) if so, how much?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) Presumably, the hon. Member has in mind the accident which occured in the North Chandametta mine on the 15th April 1953. Two miners were killed and four other workers were seriously injured in the accident.

(b) This was what one miner deposed in his evidence but his statement was not corroborated by other workers. According to the Inspector who inspected the place of accident on the day of occurrence, timbering at the place was satisfactory.

(c) The accident has already been investigated by the Mines Inspectorate and its cause clearly established. The night shift overman, who is held responsible for the accident, is being prosecuted. In the circumstances, no separate enquiry is considered necessary.

(d) and (e). Liability for payment of compensation has been admitted by the mines authorities. Payments of compensation is governed by the Workmen's Compensation Act, which is administered by the State Government. As such, information as to the amount of compensation paid is not available.

DUST-STORMS IN DELHI

*76. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether the frequent and persistent dust-storms in Delhi are due to the possible approach of the Rajasthan Desert to Delhi?

(b) Have any measures been adopted by Government to arrest this approach?

(c) If so, what are these measures?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Storms are dependent on seasonal, meteorological condition prevailing over land and sea, but their power to pick up dust, carry it and deposit it elsewhere depends on their intensity and the nature and density of the ground covered. When the protective mantle of vegetation is destroyed by faulty land-use, dust-storms increased in frequency and severity.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 15.]

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HEALTH

***79. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Miinister of **Health** be pleased to state what steps have been taken to implement the resolutions of the Central Council of Health at Hyderabad in January 1953 in so far as they concerned the Central Government?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): A note explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 16.]

ACCIDENT IN CHIRMIR COAL-FIELDS

***83. Shri Amjad Ali:** (a) Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state whether an accident had occurred in the Sajupahar Colliery in the Chirmir coal-fields of Sarguja district on the 15th May, 1953, resulting in the death of eight persons?

(b) What are the causes of the accident?

(c) Is it a fact that this is the third accident of its kind in recent months?

(d) What steps, if any, have been taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) Yes.

(b) The accident was caused by the collapse of a mass of shale and stone roof, 47'×10'×4' in a rise and dip gallery, where ten persons were at work.

(c) Yes.

(d) The mine owner has been required to appoint a qualified assistant manager to assist the manager in order to ensure more effective supervision of work underground. Government have desided to set up a Court of Inquiry under section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952, to make an inquiry into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident of the 15th May 1953. Any further action will be based on the report of the Court of inquiry.

RAILWAY BOOKING OFFICES

***86. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of privately managed booking offices in each of the Zonal Railways;

(b) the rate of commission given to them on each of the Railways;

(c) what are the costs of maintenance on the departmentally managed booking offices and on privately managed booking offices; and

(d) whether Government propose to raise the rate of commission in the cases of privately managed booking offices?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There are no privately managed Booking Offices on the Central, North Eastern and Western Railways. The number of privately managed Booking Offices on the Eastern, Northern and Southern Railways is 7, 23 and 1 respectively.

(b) The rate of commission given to the contractors is 2½ per cent. on the total anmount of local tickets and local portion of foreign tickets on the Eastern and Northern Railways and 6¼ per cent. on the value of tickets sold on the Southern Railway.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(d) No.

SLEIGHS AND SKIS TRANSPORT

***87. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state.

(a) whether suggestions have been made recently to organise sleighs and skis transport to solve the transport problem of the snow-bound Himalayan heights in order to facilitate the transport of logs and timber wealth of these regions;

(b) whether a Swiss expert was invited recently to advise on this matter;

(c) whether he has submitted his report; and

(d) if so, whether that report will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes, informally.

(b) Yes, through F.A.O.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

U.N.I.C.E.F. (CONTRIBUTIONS)

***88. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of contribution made by India to UNICEF upto 1953 and the amount of aids received in various forms during the same period;

(b) which countries are participating in it and how many are contributing;

(c) which country contributes the highest amount;

(d) whether UNICEF is a permanent agency of the U.N.O.; and

(e) if not, its relation with U.N.O. and whether it receives any help from the U.N.O.?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The amount of India's contribution to UNICEF from 1948 to 1953 is Rs. 35 lakhs. The amount of aids received in various forms from UNICEF upto the first half of 1953, U.S. $8,547,000 (Rs. 4,06,83,720) as per detailed statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 17.]

(b) A statement showing the names of the countries which are contributing to UNICEF is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 18.]

These countries may be said to be participating in the activities of UNICEF.

(c) United States of America.

(d) and (e). UNICEF is not a permanent agency of the United Nations Organisation. It was established by the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation on the 11th December 1946. In 1953 the General Assembly will again consider the Fund, with a view to establishing it on a permanent basis. UNICEF got the residual assets of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Otherwise it is being supported by voluntary contributions.

ALLOTMENT OF WAGONS

***89. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa mine owners have been refused allotment of wagons for transport of ore and preference is given to middlemen;

(b) whether the dumping facilities have been refused either in Calcutta or Visakhapatnam ports, as a result of which, the prices of ore come down;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa have approached the Government of India for the removal of the above difficulties; and

(d) if so, the steps that have been taken by the Government of India in this connection?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. Wagons are allotted to consignors, whether mine-owners or not, who fulfil the necessary conditions *viz.* are holders of private or Assisted Sidings or leased plots at the despatching stations on the one hand and of depots at the K. P. Docks and Visakhapatnam Port on the other.

In the case of movement, which is small of iron ore from Jajpur-Keonjhar Road Section, however, a consignor need not be the holder of Private or Assisted Sidings or leased plot at the despatching station.

(b) For the present applications for new plots at Calcutta and Visakhapatnam Ports for ore traffic are not being entertained. There is no information available to the effect that this

has been responsible for the fall in the prices of ore.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

SELF-RECORDING INSTRUMENTS

*90. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether self-recording instruments like barographs and thermographs are manufactured in India;

(b) if so, when they were first manufactured;

(c) the number of instruments in use at present;

(d) how many of them are imported ones and how many indigenous; and

(e) how their price compares?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) In 1948.

(c) 262.

(d) 208 are imported and 54 indigenous.

(e) I lay on the Table a statement showing the prices of the imported instruments and of those manufactured by the Department. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 19.]

MODIFIED RATIONING IN WEST BENGAL

*91. **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state in how many districts and municipalities outside the Calcutta Rationing Area in West Bengal, the system of essential foodgrains supply known as 'modified rationing' has been introduced since May, 1953, and the reasons therefor?

(b) Are there any fixed rules or instructions as to the introduction of modified rationing in non-rationed areas correlated to the rice and paddy prices prevailing in such areas?

(c) Do Government propose to lay on the Table of the House, a statement showing the average market prices of rice in different Districts of West Bengal outside the Calcutta Rationing Area during the months of May to July 1953?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Modified rationing has been introduced in 13 Districts including 40 Municipalities in West Bengal since May, 1953. This measure is intended to bring down the market price of rice where it is high and to afford relief to the people of low purchasing power.

(b) No, Sir. District officers have been given discretion to introduce modified rationing in their districts whenever and wherever they find it necessary.

(c) Yes; a statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix, 1, annexure No. 20.]

जमुना ब्रिज के पास रेल गाड़ी का रोका जाना

*९२. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह तथ्य है कि २४ मई, १९५३ को टूंडला से आने वाली गाड़ी को आगरे के पास जलेसर स्टेशन और जमुना ब्रिज के बीच डाकुओं ने रोक लिया था, जिसके कारण एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गयी थी तथा एक व्यक्ति घायल हो गया था;

(ख) क्या उस गाड़ी में आर॰ पी॰ पी॰ थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या आर॰ पी॰ पी॰ ने यात्रियों की जान-माल की रक्षा करने का कोई प्रयत्न किया था ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A robbery was attempted on the 1 up Tundla-Agra train between Chhalesar and Yamuna Bridge stations at about 2.43 hours on the night of 22/23-5-53 and

not on the 24th May. The train was not stopped between these stations but the attempt was made on the running train itself. One of the victims died on 23-5-53 in hospital while the other succumbed to injuries in hospital on 29-5-1953.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

रेलवे विज्ञापन

*९३. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह तथ्य है कि रेलवे सेवायोग के विज्ञापन केवल अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों में दिए जाते हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Yes. Sir.

बलिया में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर

*९४. श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि बलिया में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के रहने के लिये जो क्वार्टर बनाए गए हैं उनकी हालत कैसी है ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The condition of residential quarters constructed for Railway Officials at Ballia is satisfactory.

धीना और जमानिया तथा जमानिया और दिलदारनगर स्टेशनों के बीच ट्रेनों का रुकना।

*९५. श्री आर० एन० सिंह : (क) क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे स्टेशन धीना और जमानिया तथा जमानिया और दिलदारनगर स्टेशनों के बीच कितनी दूरी है ?

(ख) क्या यह तथ्य है कि इन स्टेशनों के बीच पहले से ही एक एक स्टेशन मौजूद है परन्तु उन स्टेशनों पर कोई गाड़ी नहीं रुकती?

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार का कोई अभ्यावेदन किया गया है जिसमें यह प्रार्थना की गयी है कि उन स्टेशनों पर पैसेंजर ट्रेनें रोकी जायें ?

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसके विषय में क्या निश्चय किया है ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Between Dheena and Zamania.......... 7¾ Miles. Between Zamania and Dildarnagar ....8¾ miles.

(b) No. There is however a block hut for railway operational purposes between Zamania and Dildarnagar. There was also a similar block hut for railway operational purposes between Dheena and Zamania during the period 5-8-1947 and 20-10-1950.

(c) Yes.

(d) The proposals for opening stations between Dheena and Zamania and Zamania and Dildarnagar were examined but these were not found justified.

चितबड़ागांव में टेलीफोन

*९६. श्री आर० एन० सिंह : (क) क्या संचरण मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या चितबड़ागांव के महाजनों तथा टाउन एरिया समिति ने चितबड़ागांव में टेलीफोन लगाने की मांग की थी ?

(ख) सरकार ने उसके विषय में क्या निश्चय किया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The opening of a Public Call Office has been approved and construction work has already started.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

*97. **Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schedule has been fixed for the extension of the Employees State Insurance Scheme in 1953, beyond Delhi and Kanpur;

(b) if so, what is the schedule;

(c) the extent to which this schedule has been carried out;

(d) whether its extension to Calcutta has been postponed;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take in order to ensure the completion of the schedule?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) and (b). A tentative programme was drawn up by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation but the Corporation did not find it possible to adhere to it. A copy of the tentative schedule is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 21.]

(c) The Scheme has so far been introduced in Delhi, in the Kanpur area of Uttar Pradesh, and in seven industrial centres in Punjab.

(d) to (f). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 21.]

INDIAN RAILWAYS CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS (SOUVENIR)

*98. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether a special souvenir was brought out at the time of the recent Indian Railways Centenary Celebrations?

(b) What was the amount spent on it?

(c) How much of it went towards the remuneration of those put in charge of the task?

(d) Is the souvenir meant for free distribution or is it being sold?

(e) If it be meant for sale, what is its price?

(f) How many copies have so far been sold?

(g) How many are still remaining unsold?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A Centenary Commemoration Volume, entitled "Indian Railways—One Hundred Years" was brought out on the occasion and presumably the reference is to this publication.

(b) The cost of bringing out the work was Rs. 90,000/-.

(c) The remuneration paid to the writer engaged for preparing it was Rs. 10,000/-.

(d) The book is not intended for free distribution, and arrangements have already been made to place it on sale.

(e) The sale price is Rs. 15/- per copy to the public and Rs. 10/- per copy to railway employees.

(f) and (g). It is too early to give information regarding the number of copies sold and unsold.

OVERBRIDGE AT BEAWAR

*99. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that owing to heavy traffic across the railway crossing between the Mahalakshmi Mills on the one side and the Beawar town on the other, for lack of over-bridge facility, the traffic is held up for hours when the level crossing gates are closed?

(b) Have the citizens of Beawar made a representation to this effect to the authorities concerned?

(c) If so, is there any proposal to construct a bridge there?

(d) By which time is the work contemplated to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) No. Sir. This is not our information.

(b) Yes, for the provision of a foot overbridge.

(c) and (d). The local authorities, who under the rules have to bear a part of the expenditure, have not yet made any proposals in this regard.

AJMER-KOTAH RAILWAY LINE

***100. Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to connect Ajmer with Kotah *via* Deoli by laying a Broad Gauge Railway track?

(b) If so, what are the reasons for dropping the said scheme?

(c) Have the Government of India received a resolution passed by the Ajmer State Legislative Assembly on the subject?

(d) If so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The project was considered by the Central Board of Transport in June 1948 along with the Mewar Government's proposal for a line connecting Chittorgarh with Kotah and the Central Board of Transport decided that approval should be accorded to construction of the Chittorgarh Kotah line, provided the Rajasthan Union did not ask for any materials from the Railway Board's quota, and that the Ajmer-Kotah project should be dropped.

(c) and (d). A resolution recommending the construction of the proposed line was received from the State Legislative Assembly and the Government of Ajmer have been informed that there is no likelihood of the construction of the line from Kotah to Ajmer being taken up in the near future.

OCCUPANCY OF QUARTERS BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

***101. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the right of occupancy of Railway quarters by employees after retirement till the date of settlement of claims is denied to them by recent order;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether railway employees were previously allowed to occupy the quarters for a period of one month even after retirement at the normal rate of rent;

(d) whether any representation has been received against this curtailment of facilities granted to railway employees; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Under the rules, a Railway Servant whose services are terminated due to any cause, must quit his quarter on the date from which his services are terminated unless his continued occupancy is, for accepted reasons, permitted by the Head of his Office for a limited period. A Railway employee has therefore no right to continue occupying railway quarter after retirement or quitting service.

(c) to (e). Yes, on one or two Railways; but this had to be stopped as the practice was not in accordance with the rules and general procedure on other Railways. On one Railway, a union which represented against the change in the former practice has been informed of the position.

RAILWAY LANDS

***102. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway 'A' Class lands on both sides of the **Railway**

lines are being leased to railwaymen for cultivation; and

(b) if so, whether a uniform policy is laid down in the matter of leases?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Normally, the land between stations is not leased out to railway employees, but where the State Governments have not so far taken over surplus railway land for lease to out-siders, such land has been leased in some cases to Railway employees as a temporary measure.

(b) Yes. The policy is that small plots of railway land within station limits may be leased to railway men for cultivation of vegetables etc. in cases where it is certain that it would not be to the detriment of their duties.

RESCUE STATIONS IN COAL-FIELDS

*103. **Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the benefit that the Jharia and Raniganj coal-fields have so far derived from the coal mines rescue stations organised in those fields; and

(b) the reasons for delay in opening similar rescue stations in the Central India coal-fields, particularly in Parasia, where fire has already occurred in several coal mines?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) The permanent rescue corps maintained at these stations conduct rescue work and take all practicable steps to minimise danger in mines caused by explosion, outbreak of fire, irruption of gas, etc. They have rendered assistance in sealing off areas affected by underground fires and are also instrumental in recovering large areas of workings sealed off on account of spontaneous combustion underground. Since their inception in 1939, these Rescue Stations have rendered assistance in making available about seven million tons of good quality coal from such sealed off areas, and have also given training in rescue and recovery work to more than 1000 mine employees.

(b) The coal seams in the central Indian coal-fields being non-gassy and less liable to spontaneous heating, no necessity for establishing rescue stations was felt so far. A proposal for establishing a rescue station at Parasia, where some fires have occurred in mines, is however under consideration.

POSTAGE STAMPS

*104. **Shri Balmiki:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many sets of special stamps have been issued since August, 1947 in memory of great men?

(b) Is the conquest of Everest by Tensing and Hillary going to be commemorated in stamps?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Only two such sets have been issued in memory of (1) the Father of the Nation and (2) of certain poets and saint-poets.

(b) The conquest of Everest is proposed to be commemorated by issue of special stamps in two denominations of -/14/- and -/2/-.

Kharif CROP

*105. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of *kharif* crop in all the States;

(b) whether it is better than last year's crop; and

(c) if not reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The *kharif* sowings hitherto have been done under favourable conditions and the prospects of the standing crops are generally reported to be fair in the country. A statement is placed on the Table of the House giving the available information state-wise. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 22.]

(b) It is too early to judge the size of the current year's *kharif* crop as in large areas of south and Peninsular India, late *kharif* crops are sown in September and October and depend for their growth on winter rains.

(c) Does not arise.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON KATIHAR-LUCKNOW LINE

***106. Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether causes of the accident in the head-on-collision between two trains on the night between the 16th and the 17th June, 1953, on the Katihar-Lucknow metre gauge line have been ascertained;

(b) what action has been taken against the persons concerned;

(c) the total number of persons

(i) dead, and

(ii) injured; and

(d) whether any compensation has been given to the families of the victims?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Apparently, the question refers to the head-on-collision, between 442 Dn. Mixed and 807 Up Goods trains between Katihar and Semapur Stations on the Katihar-Lucknow Section of the North Eastern Railway. The Provisional finding of the Government Inspector of Railways, who held his statutory enquiry into the accident, is that the collision was caused by the failure on the part of the Driver of 442 Dn.

(b) The Driver was arrested and has been released on bail. He is under suspension.

(c) (i) Six persons died.

(ii) Fourteen (14) persons were grievously injured and 35 slightly.

(d) Not so far, as no claims have yet been received by the *Ex Officio* Claims Commissioner.

POST OFFICE AT RAMAVARAM

***107. Shri Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Singareni collieries workers' Union for converting the extra Department post office at Ramavaram Warangal District, into Branch Post office;

(b) if so, the date when the representation was received;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the decision since arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A representation was received for converting the Ramavaram extra departmental branch office into a sub-office.

(b) In September, 1952.

(c) and (d). It has been decided to convert the office into a sub-office as soon as accommodation for the purpose is available.

PENCH VALLEY COAL-FIELDS

***108. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state whether Government have decided to construct a hospital in the Pench Valley Coal-fields of Madhya Pradesh?

(b) If so, what is the proposed cost of this hospital?

(c) When is the construction work likely to begin?

(d) If not, when are Government likely to come to a decision in the matter?

(e) From which fund is the cost to be borne?

(f) Are there any Ayurvedic dispensaries provided there for Coal-fields labour?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 5,32,000/-.

(c) The plans of the hospital are under preparation.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

(f) No ayurvedic dispensaries have been provided by the Coal Mines Welfare Fund. Information about such private dispensaries is not available.

RAILWAY USERS' CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

*109. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the six Zonal railway Users' Consultative Committees as well as the National Railway Users' Consultative Council have been formed and are functioning?

(b) If so, in what proportion are different interests represented on the Committees and the Council?

(c) Have these Committees and Council held any meetings?

(d) If so, what are the important questions on which they have submitted their recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 23.]

(c) Meetings of the Zonal Consultative Committees were held towards the end of July and the National Council is expected to meet shortly.

(d) The Proceeding of the meetings are still awaited. Government are therefore, not yet aware of the recommendations made.

'OWN YOUR WAGON' SCHEME

*110. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether any scheme called 'Own Your Wagon' is under the consideration of Government?

(b) If so, what are the important features of the scheme?

(c) Have the opinions of the railway users been invited and received?

(d) How long will it take to come to a final decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The proposal is in the exploratory stage only and no scheme has yet been framed.

(c) A Questionnaire has been issued. If and when a scheme is prepared, it will be discussed at a meeting of the National Council of Railway Users.

(d) It is not possible to say at present.

DARBHANGA MEDICAL COLLEGE

*111. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 259 asked on the 23rd February, 1953 and state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India has since arranged for the inspection of the Darbhanga Medical College, which is now affiliated to the Bihar University;

(b) if so, whether the Council has recommended to Government the recognition of (i) the Institution under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, and (ii) the M.B.B.S. Degree to be awarded by the University of Bihar;

(c) whether the recognition has been given; and

(d) if so, whether it has been given with retrospective effect?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) No such recommendation has been received so far.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

IMPORT OF RICE FROM CHINA

*112. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India had approached the Government of China for the supply of rice; and

(b) if so, at what stage are the negotiations?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India did approach the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China for sale of some rice. This was some months ago but no agreement was reached. The matter was not pursued further as it was found that the Government of India did not need any more import of rice for the present.

CUTTACK RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*113. Shri Barman: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Cuttack Rice Research Institute has received or is going to receive any equipment from Australia under the Colombo Plan?

(b) If so, what is that equipment?

(c) Is there any proposal to construct any new laboratory building for the Institute?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes. The Institute has been promised some equipment from Australia under the Colombo Plan. No equipment has been received so far.

(b) A list is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes.

STATEMENT

The equipment likely to be received from the Government of Australia for the Central Rice Research Institute.

List of Equipment.

(1) Grain Moisture Meter (Battery operated) for field use	One
(2) Grain Moisture Meter (Main operated)	One
(3) Petrol Gas generator	One
(4) Grain Incubator	One
(5) Laboratory scales capacity 500 gram x 0.1 gram	Two
(6) Spray Master (Power sprayer) with 1-2 H. P. Petrol engine—Complete with hose & spray gun	One
(7) Spray Master (Portable power sprayer complete with hose and spray gun)	One
(8) 'Buzacott' Merine sprayer with accessories spray gun, nozzles, both for high pressure and low volume spraying.	One

POSTAL STAFF IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

*114. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special allowance payable to employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is withheld from those who work in certain areas thereof; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No special allowance is at present admissible to the P. and T. staff in Jammu and Kashmir State. The operational area allowance which was discontinued from 1st March, 1953 was admissible to the staff throughout the State except in Jammu city.

(b) The operational area allowance was granted in compensation for hardships of life the staff had to undergo in that area. Comparatively speaking there was no justification for granting the concession in Jammu city.

RAILWAY AND WAGON BOOKINGS

*115. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representations from various associations of trade and commerce, especially those of Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts regarding the irregularities in railway booking and shortage of wagons; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to ease the situation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. A number of representations have been received from the public and trade and commercial associations in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts of Bombay State regarding shortage of wagons for movement of traffic, but only one in respect of irregularities in allotment of wagons.

(b) Consistent with the overall requirements of traffic to be met, endeavours continue to be made to ease the situation which became particularly difficult owing to the heavy movements of hay for famine areas in Maharashtra required by the Bombay Government, followed by breaches on the Bulsar District in the middle of June. The rate of movement of traffic has already improved.

LADY SOCIAL GUIDES

*116. **Giani G. S. Musafir:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint lady social guides; and

(b) if so, when?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Some lady Social Guides are already functioning at certain stations on the Indian Railways and there is no fresh proposal for appointment of lady Social Guides as such.

(b) Does not arise.

ACCIDENT NEAR MADANAPALLI (CLAIMS)

*117. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total amount of claims received so far regarding the railway accident that occurred in June, 1953 near Madanapalli on the Southern Railway?

(b) What is the maximum amount allowed to an individual?

(c) Is the decision of the Claims Commissioners final in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Claims to the extent of Rs. 78,400 were received by the Southern Railway, but the parties concerned have been advised to prefer them to the Claims Commissioner appointed under the Indian Railways Act, as he is the only competent authority to determine such claims.

(b) The maximum amount allowed as compensation to an individual is Rs. 10,000/- under the Indian Railways Act.

(c) The decision of the Railway claims Commissioners is final, except that an appeal by the claimants lies to the High Court in respect of the quantum of compensation awarded.

नौकरी विनिमय का चलन्तू कार्यालय

*११८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में एक नौकरी विनिमय का चलन्तू कार्यालय खोले जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हैं, तो इस को कब खोला जायेगा; तथा

(ग) इस चलन्तू कार्यालय के अन्तर्गत कौन कौन से क्षेत्र रहेंगे ?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to start a Mobile Employment Exchange Office in Delhi. At present, a mobile section of the Delhi Employment Exchange, housed in a motor van, visits various places within the Exchange area and registers and places employment-seekers. The Employment Exchange, Delhi endeavours to serve the entire area of the Delhi State.

RAILWAY TICKETS

***121. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi**: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that thousands of forged Railway tickets were printed and sold at Bombay?

(b) If so, since how long are these forged tickets in use?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A few cases of the use of forged paper and card tickets have been detected.

(b) The matter is under police investigation and it is not yet possible to state the exact date from which these bogus tickets have been issued.

HORTICULTURE COMMITTEE

***123. Shri Buchhikotaiah**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special meeting of the Horticulture Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was held in New Delhi in May, 1953;

(b) whether any proposal was made to establish a Horticultural Division at the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa; and

(c) the suggestions made by the Committee to improve commercial gardens?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committée considered a proposal of the Director, I.A.R.I. for the establishment of a Horticulture Section at the Institute and recommended it.

(c) The Committee recommended that old gardens which have deteriorated should be renovated and put on their feet as going concerns. The State Governments' responsibility would be to make available advice and a limited amount of technical supervision.

MESSAGE RATE SYSTEM IN HYDERABAD

***124. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi**: (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the reasons for postponement of the introduction of "Message Rate" system in Hyderabad telephone exchange?

(b) when do Government propose to introduce this system?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The introduction of Message Rate system at Hyderabad has been postponed to enable a thorough check up and inspection of the system.

(b) As early as possible on completion of the check up and inspection.

KAKINADA-KOTTIPALLI RAILWAY LINE

***125. Dr. Rama Rao**: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether there was a proposal to restore the dismantled Kakinada-Kottipalli Railway line?

(b) Have any representations been made in this connection?

(c) When do Government propose to start this work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

WALTAIR-BEZWADA RAILWAY LINE

*126. **Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether any survey was done in connection with altering the Waltair-Bezwada Railway line so as to bring Kakinada on the main line?

(b) When do Government propose to proceed with the work?

(c) Have any representations been received in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (c). Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Ex-DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

*127. **Shri Venkataraman:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press statement issued by Dr. Katial, *ex*-Director-General of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation on the 18th July, 1953;

(b) whether it is a fact that differences existed between the Corporation and the Ministry;

(c) if so, on what matters those differences existed;

(d) whether there has been any delay in the appointment of Actuary, Chief Accounts Officer and Chief Medical Commissioner for the Corporation;

(e) if so, whether such delay has hampered the working of the Corporation;

(f) whether any sub-Committee of the Corporation was asked to enquire into the working of the Corporation; and

(g) if so, what are its recommendations?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There has been no difference of opinion between the Ministry of Labour and the Corporation. The relations between Government and the Corporation have always been cordial.

(d) to (g). Replies being long, are placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 24.]

हावड़ा में प्रदर्शन

*१२८. { श्री बीरबल सिंह :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या संचरण मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हावड़ा में ५ जुलाई, १९५३ को प्रदर्शनकारियों ने डाकखाना जलाया था ; तथा

(ख) इससे डाक विभाग को कितनी क्षति उठानी पड़ी हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The Postal Department suffered loss in cash and stamps of the value of Rs. 132/10/11 and articles of furniture and bags etc. worth Rs. 1,350/13/9. Some of the Post Office records have also been lost.

PILIBHIT-BILASPUR RAILWAY TRAIN

*129. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether any representations have been made to Government that the timings of the pre-war third train recently restored on the North Eastern Railway between Pilibhit and Bilaspur are very inconvenient?

(b) Do Government contemplate to change the current timings so as to convert the present night train to day train service?

(c) When do Government propose to extend this third train between Bilaspur and Shahjahanpur?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is receiving attention.

(c) The question will be reviewed when the position in respect of avail-

ability of coaches and locomotives improves sufficiently to permit of it.

CENTRAL WATER DISPUTE BRANCH

1. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state how many people are employed—officers as well as other cadres—in the Central Water Dispute Branch of the Government of India?

(b) Where are they stationed and what are their grades of pay and other emoluments?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Gazetted 14,—others 63 (Most of them are on short term employment).

(b) They are all stationed at Delhi and are in receipt of pay in their respective grades mentioned in the statement attached plus the usual allowances sanctioned by the Government of India from time to time, *e.g.*, Dearness Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance and House Allowance in addition to deputation allowance, where admissible. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 25.]

STAFF FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF FORWARD CONRACTS (REGULATION) ACT

2. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the strength of the staff sanctioned and employed for the implementation of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952—officers and other cadres to be specified separately?

(b) What are their scales of pay?

(c) Were appointments to these posts made direct or through the Union Public Service Commission?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Forward Markets Commission would start functioning some time this month. The staff has, therefore, yet to be appointed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

STAFF OF FORWARD MARKETS COMMISSION

3. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number and nature of posts sanctioned for the newly constituted Forward Markets Commission?

(b) What are the different scales of pay and how many of the posts are for officers and how many for other cadres?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Forward Markets Commission will shortly be established and no posts have been sanctioned so far.

(b) Does not arise.

ADDITIONAL POSTS IN TARIFF COMMISSION

4. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of additional posts sanctioned, separately for officers as well as for other establishments, in the Tariff Commission for which provision has been made in the Budget for 1953-54?

(b) What are the different scales of pay?

(c) Were appointments made direct and if so, how many?

(d) If appointments were made through the Union Public Service Commission, how many such appointments were made?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). The constitution of the Tariff Commission, the qualifications of its members including the Chairman and their conditions of service are laid down in the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.

As regards the remaining posts, I lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the information desired. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 26.]

JUTE MILLS

5. **Shri Gopala Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jute mills in India, State-wise;

(b) the total productive capacity of these mills;

(c) the actual total production in these mills year by year, between 1945 and May, 1953; and

(d) how many looms were sealed during the period 1945 to May, 1953?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 27.]

TEA

6. **Shri Gopala Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of tea produced in 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953 (up to May);

(b) the total quantity and value of the exports of tea between 1947 and May, 1953 (Year-wise); and

(c) the number of workers employed in the tea gardens of India (State-wise) between 1947 and 1953 (Year-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 28.]

EXCHANGE OF FIRE BETWEEN PAKISTAN POLICE AND BIHAR POLICE

7. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-report in banner head-lines published in the *Indian Nation* (Second Dak Edition), dated the 5th June, 1953, that there was an exchange of fire between the Pakistani police force and the Bihar Military Police on the Indo-Pak. border in the District of Purnea, Bihar State, on the 2nd June, 1953?

(b) If so, under what circumstances did the occurrence take place?

(c) Was anybody injured in the clash?

(d) Was there an act of trespass?

(e) If so, who was the aggressor?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e). The incident occurred on the 25th May 1953, and not on the 2nd June. On that day, some Pakistani herdsmen trespassed into Indian territory across the river Nagar, and started grazing their cattle in the paddy fields belonging to Indian nationals. Two Indian herdsmen of village Kali tola, P. S. Karandighi, District Purnea, who were grazing cattle nearby, objected to this, and an altercation ensued during which some more Pakistanis crossed the river into Indian territory and attempted to drive all the cattle into Pakistan territory. The Bihar Military Police reached the spot at this moment, and the Pakistanis fled across the border leaving their cattle behind them. These cattle were thereupon impounded. After the Pakistanis had retreated into Pakistan territory, some East Pakistani Policemen, who were hiding behind the bushes across the border, fired several rounds on the Bihar Military Police and the latter returned a couple of rounds in self-defence. There was no casualty on either side.

Protests against the trespass by Pakistani nationals and the unprovoked firing resorted to by the East Pakistani Police have been made to the Government of East Bengal by our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca and to the Government of Pakistan by our High Commissioner at Karachi.

D. V. C. ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

8. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether the D.V.C. Enquiry Committee has submitted its report to Government?

(b) If so, do Government propose to place a copy of the report on the Table of this House?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is proposed to hold a conference of the participating Governments about the first week of September, 1953, to discuss the recommendations made by the Damodar Valley Corporation Committee. The Report will be laid on the Table of the House after the Government have formulated their decisions on the recommendations of the Committee.

PROGRESS OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS

9. **Shri Gopala Rao:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any organisations set up by the Planning Commission to study the progress of the Community Projects:

(b) if so, (i) the centres where they have been set up; (ii) the personnel of each centre; and (iii) their emoluments; and

(c) the progress they have made in their work?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) *Project Units.*

(i) 1. Nabha (PEPSU)

2. Pusa (Bihar).

3. Bhathat, Dt. Gorakhpur (U.P.)

4. Nowgong (V.P.)

5. Suri, Dt. Birbhum (West Bengal).

6. Arunchal, Dt. Cachar (Assam).

7. Bhadrak (Orissa).

8. Erode (Madras State).

9. Khairatabad, Hyderabad Division.

10. Samalkot, East Godavari (Madras).

11. Mandya (Mysore State).

12. Chalakudy (T. C. State).

13. Manavadar, Sorath (Saurashtra).

14. Kolahpur (Bombay).

15. Morsi, Dt. Amravati (M. P.)

16. Kufri-Narkanda (Simla).

17. Batala, Dt. Gurudaspur (Punjab).

18. Hindaun (Rajasthan).

(ii) and (iii) *Personnel and Scale of Pay*—

Project Evaluation Officers, Class, II(20)—Rs. 350-25-500-EB-30-650-EB-30- 800.

Investigators Gd. I (7)—Rs. 250-10-300-15-450-25/2-500.

Clerks/Typists (40)—Rs. 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130.

Investigators Gd. II (6)—Rs. 160-10-330.

Peons (40)—Rs. 30-½-35.

(c) Most of the staff joined by the beginning of April 1953. After suitable training they commenced work in their respective centres by beginning of May. Besides studying the conditions and working of their project, these officers conduct special surveys with a view to finding out the effects of developmental programmes generally and of selected individual items therein.

NICOTINE SULPHATE

10. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nicotine Sulphate is a valuable substance, generally used as a strong insecticide;

(b) whether the Government of India are taking any interest in developing this; and

(c) the quantity of the tobacco waste and tobacco stalks which may be available in India to be used as

raw material for the Nicotine production?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A simple and economic process for the manufacture of nicotine sulphate from tobacco waste, developed under the auspices of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, is being given wide publicity with a view to assist the parties interested in the establishment of this industry.

(c) About 38 million pounds of tobacco waste and 25 million pounds of tobacco stalks every year are available for nicotine production.

ILMENITE AND RUTILE

11. **Shri Eswara Reddy**: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how much Ilmenite and Rutile were exported in 1952?

(b) What is the money value of the quantities exported in respect of each commodity?

(c) To which countries were they exported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). 1,74,178 tons of Ilmenite valued at Rs. 87,98,987 were exported to U. K., U.S.A., Japan, Italy, Australia, France, Germany, and Holland. There were no exports of Rutile.

COMMUNITY PROJECT IN TRIPURA

13. **Shri Biren Dutt**: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the items on which the amount provided for Community Projects in Tripura has been spent;

(b) whether any demand for small irrigation works was made by the peasants of the project area;

(c) whether the people of the project area demand a pond which costs Rs. 1,500 instead of boring a well at a cost of Rs. 3,000; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the Memorandum submitted by the Project Area People's Conference?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 29.]

(b) to (d). Information has been called for from the Chief Commissioner, Tripura and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

14. **Shri V. P. Nayar**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to pages 866 to 871 of the Journal of Industry and Trade (June 1953) and to state:

(a) whether the list of Trade representatives of India in other countries and of other countries in India are the complete latest lists; and

(b) if so, the reasons for having no Trade representatives of India in (i) China, (ii) Czechoslovakia, (iii) Hungary, (iv) Poland and (v) U.S.S.R.?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The lists of Commercial Officers of India in other countries and Foreign Trade Representatives in India, published in the June issue of the Journal of Industry and Trade, were the latest at the time it was published. These are, however, subject to frequent revisions depending upon the changes in personnel.

(b) There are many reasons for the appointment of our Commercial Officers, the principal one being the volume of trade with these countries. Where we have not designed specifically "Commercial Officers", the trade work is carried out by the Heads of the Mission. Accordingly our Embassies in China, Czechoslovakia and U.S.S.R. are adequately staffed to handle whatever trade matters arise in those countries. So far as Hungary is concerned, India's Vice-Consul-*cum*-Attache at Vienna looks after our trade interests also in that country. In regard to Poland, the

Indian Embassy in Czechoslovakia is attending to commercial matters in that country.

COIR

16. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to pages 747 to 752 of the Journal of Industry and Trade (June 1953) published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and state:

(a) whether the article "round the globe review" covers all the details collected on the subject to prospects for coir in the World markets;

(b) if so, why no details are given regarding the requirements and possibility of developing coir trade with the Eastern European democracies, the Soviet Union and China; and

(c) whether Government have made any efforts to ascertain the demand, if any, for coir in these countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No.

(b) Details in respect of certain other countries have since been received and information from others is awaited. These will be published in the Journal from time to time.

(c) Yes.

DISPLACED PERSONS' TRUST

17. **Dr. Amin:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken for the creation of a Displaced Persons' Trust?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): No decision has yet been taken.

IMPORT LICENCES

18. **Dr. Amin:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for import licences and their total value for January-June, 1953, period;

(b) the number of import licences issued and their total value showing the names of the countries for which they have been issued;

(c) the number of applications rejected and their total value;

(d) the number of applications awaiting disposal;

(e) the average time taken per application for disposal; and

(f) the average time taken per application for disposal during the last three years?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 30.]

(e) and (f). Time taken varies according to the nature of the application. Ordinarily, applications are now disposed of within a period of 15 days to a month. In many cases the time taken is even shorter.

PARAFFIN WAX

19. **Shri Heda:** (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the total production of paraffin wax in India during 1952 and its approximate value?

(b) What is the total consumption in India?

(c) Which are the countries that import this wax from India?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) and (b). It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

(c) The countries importing paraffin wax from India are United Kingdom, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Eire, Holland, Japan, Malta, Middle East, Pakistan, Cyprus, Egypt, Malaya, East Africa and Rhodesia.

EXPORT OF SCRAP IRON

20. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether

Indian scrap iron was exported to any country in 1951 and 1953 (up to May)?

(b) If so, to which countries was it exported?

(c) What is the quantity and value of these exports (year by year and country-wise)?

(d) Is this export compatible with India's Five Year Plan of increasing production of steel?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 31.]

(d) There is nothing incompatible with the targets set by the plans in allowing the export of unusable scrap.

PENCILS

21. Shri Dabhi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to supplementary question raised on starred question No. 783 answered on the 16th March, 1953 regarding import of pencils from Japan and state:

(a) the annual requirements of pencils of different kinds:

(b) the annual quantity of different kinds of pencils manufactured in the country;

(c) the names of the places where and the names of the companies by which pencils are manufactured in the country;

(d) the policy of Government regarding the issue of permits for the import of pencils in the country; and

(e) the value of different kinds of pencils imported into the country during the year 1952-53?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No accurate information is available but from the evidence placed before the Tariff Commission, the Commssion has estimated the present requirement at 6 lakhs gross per annum. It is also estimated by the Tariff Commission that 75 per cent. of the requirements might be for black-lead pencils, 15 per cent. for copying pencils and 10 per cent. for coloured pencils.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House, so far as information is available. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 32.]

(d) The current import policy is that soft-currency licences are issued to established importers on a quota of 30 per cent. of half of best years' imports in the case of lead pencils and 50 per cent. of half of best years' imports in the case of copying and coloured pencils. In the case of lead pencils licences are valid only for the import of superior quality pencils costing not less than Rs. 16 per gross. Licences are not valid for import of coloured and copying pencils whose c.i.f. value is less than Rs. 20 per gross.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [For (b) and (e), *See* Appendix I, annexure No. 32.]

CLOTH PRODUCTION

22. Shri K. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cloth produced in yards in the months of April, May and June, 1953; and

(b) how this figure compares with the production figure for the corresponding months of the last year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 33.]

Dhotis AND *Saris*

23. Shri K. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) the quantities of *Dhotis* and *Saris* (separately) produced by textile

mills since the restrictions imposed on mills in favour of handlooms till the month of June 1953;

(b) how this compares with the corresponding months of the year 1952;

(c) quantities of *Dhotis* and *Saris*, produced by handlooms since the restrictions were imposed on mills; and

(d) whether the production has increased appreciably?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. There is restriction only on production of *dhotis* by mills. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 34.]

(c) and (d). The figures of yarn supply show that there is increased production of handloom cloth but no detailed statistics of production of varieties are available.

EXTERNAL SERVICES SECTION

24. **Shri Radha Raman:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the total strength of staff on the External Services Section of A.I.R.?

(b) What is the annual expenditure on this Section?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 231.

(b) The actual expenditure of the External Services Division, All India Radio, in 1952-53 was Rs. 13,58,500.

EMPLOYEES OF FOREIGN FIRMS IN INDIA

25. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the replies from all the foreign firms in India regarding the number of Indians and non-Indians employed by them; and

(b) whether Government will place on the Table of the House complete statement of the names of the firms and the number of Indians and non-Indians employed by each one of them?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes Sir, from all that could be traced.

(b) The question involves a great amount of labour and time which will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

OFFICERS TRAINED UNDER POINT FOUR PROGRAMME

26. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state how many officers of his Ministry were deputed for training under the Point Four Programme?

(b) What are their names, designations, qualifications and experience?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Six.

(b) The requisite information is given in the attached statement. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 35.]

SALT PRODUCTION CENTRES IN BOMBAY

27. **Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of salt production centres in the State of Bombay;

(b) the total quantity of salt produced in these centres year by year between 1947 and 1952;

(c) whether it is a fact that the salt pan owners have failed to keep the embankments in proper repairs resulting in loss of production;

(d) if so, the extent of this loss year by year;

(e) whether the owners do not commence production from October and unnecessarily delay it; and

(f) if so, the steps Government propose to take in order to force the owners to undertake regular and timely repairs to the embankments and commence production in October every year?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The total number of

salt production centres in the State of Bombay is 20.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 36.]

(c) and (d). Certain small pan owners have failed to keep the embankments in proper repairs, but this has not resulted in any substantial loss of production.

(e) Commencement of salt manufacture depends entirely on the individual manufacturer, who is guided by the local market position.

(f) Under the terms of the licenses issued to them the owners are bound to carry out proper repairs to the salt works. If they fail to do so, the work can be carried out by the Salt Department at the cost of the licensees concerned, and the expenditure recovered from them. The powers have however not been utilised as private production is generally on the increase and the supply exceeds the demand. Government have no authority to force the manufacturer to commence production in a particular month.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR IMPORT, EXPORT AND RAILWAY CLEARANCE

28. **Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government organised Agency for import, export (by sea and air), railway clearance and forwarding under his Ministry;

(b) whether there were separate Government Agents under the same Ministry;

(c) if so, whether the rates of Agency charges were different;

(d) the overall Government Agency charges, year by year, between 1947 to 1952; and

(e) whether the cheapest rate of Government Agency charge is availed of in clearing Government consignments under this Ministry?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are different clearing agents at different ports but there is only one agent functioning at each port.

(c) The rates of agency charges vary from port to port.

(d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 37.]

(e) The clearing agents at the ports are appointed on the basis of advertised tenders after every three years. The contracts are awarded to well established clearing houses whose rates are the lowest, provided they are recommended by the Customs and Port Trust Authorities as fit for handling all types of cargoes and are also reported as financially sound.

CLEARING AGENCY

29. **Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Profit" was derived from year to year out of the cheapest Organisation for clearing Government Consignments under the Printing and Stationery Organisation;

(b) if so, the amount of profit year by year; and

(c) the reasons that led to the abolition and transfer of the import and export work so long carried out efficiently at a low cost by Government Agency under the Deputy Controller of Stationery at Calcutta?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The clearing and Shipping Section of Central Stationery Office was not run on a commercial basis but "proforma" accounts reveal that there were both profits and losses in running it.

(b) The amount of profit/loss during the five years ending 1950-51 is as below:—

	Net loss	Net profit
1946–47	Rs. 11,330	—
1947–48	–	Rs. 6,784
1948–49	–	Rs. 38,685
1949–50	–	Rs. 20,368
1950–51	Rs. 15,785	—

(c) The Estimates Committee recommended that the Stationery Office should not handle shipping and clearing work of other Ministries. This was accepted by Government. As a result, the shipping and clearing work of stationery office was expected to shrink and it was not, therefore, considered necessary to keep a small separate organisation in the Stationery Office. Consequently, the shipping and clearing work of the Stationery Office was transferred to the Director of Supplies and Disposals, a much larger organisation at Calcutta under this very Ministry.

COLLIERIES

30. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of collieries run by private individuals and companies or Railways and other Government departments in the different parts of the country;

(b) the total quantity and value of production of coal from such collieries;

(c) (i) the maximum productive capacity of the existing mines, (ii) the quality of the coal produced, and (iii) how it compares with the coal produced in other countries of the world;

(d) whether geological survey has revealed the possibility of finding coal in any other parts of the country; and

(e) whether there is any scheme for exploring the same by the Central Government or through private agencies?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) There were 928 in March 1953. Of these 11 are owned by the Central Government and the rest by private individuals and companies.

(b) (i) Total Quantity produced in 1952 was 36,301,865 tons.

(ii) Total Value was Rs. 53,61,87,030/- (as reported by Chief Inspector of Mines).

(c) (i) The potential maximum output of the coal industry depends upon (a) wagon supply, (b) labour, (c) adequate supply of power or electricity, machinery and materials. The maximum productive capacity of the existing mines cannot therefore be accurately assessed. If, however, sufficient orders for coal and the required railway transport are available it is estimated that the maximum productive capacity of existing mines will be not less than 45 million tons per annum and by increased mechanisation this can be increased to 50 or even 55 million tons per annum.

(ii) A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the results of the analysis of various collieries. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 38.]

(iii) As a general rule the ash content of Indian Coals is higher than coals produced in U.S.A., Britain, Germany, Netherlands, France and Russia and is about the same as coals produced in South Africa, Australia, China and Japan.

(d) During the last three years as a result of geological survey certain coal bearing areas have been located.

(e) The detailed and systematic survey of known coal-fields and coal-bearing areas is included in the annual field programme of the Geological Survey of India.

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN

31. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of abducted women recovered in India since the beginning of January, 1953?

(b) How many abducted women have been recovered during the same period in Pakistan?

(c) How many abducted women are yet to be recovered in each country?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 1,052 Muslim abducted persons have been recovered in India during the period from Ist January to 30th June, 1953.

(b) During the corresponding period 237 non-Muslim abducted persons have been recovered in Pakistan.

(c) It is not possible to give any exhaustive figures indicating the number of non-Muslim and Muslim abducted persons yet to be recovered from Pakistan and India. Experience has shown that in a majority of cases the persons recovered were not registered with any recovery agencies. However, there is still a large number of such persons yet to be recovered from both the countries.

PERSONS COMING FROM WEST PAKISTAN

32. Shri Balmiki: (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many persons have come from West Pakistan to India on temporary permits from the 15th July, 1952 to the 15th July, 1953?

(b) How many of them have applied for permanent stay in India?

(c) On what grounds have they so applied?

(d) How far have Government dealt with the question of sweepers who have come to India either on temporary permits or by some other way from West Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected.

(c) (1) Pakistan girls marrying Indian nationals and desiring to live with their husbands

(2) Desertions or divorce by husbands or death of the head or earning member of the family in Pakistan, compelling the applicant to seek asylum with parents, sons, or other near relatives in India.

(3) The applicants claim that they are nationals of India, their parents, husbands, member of the family are all in India. The applicants claim to have gone to Pakistan for temporary visit, either social or business, and to have come within the mischief of the permit system for one reason or the other, without any intention on their part to migrate to Pakistan.

(4) The insecure position of the applicants in Pakistan compelling them to stay in India permanently.

(d) Sweepers have been dealt with in the same way as other non-Muslims from West Pakistan.

PLANNING COMMISSION

33. Shri A. M. Thomas: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether the special Division for Land Reforms Studies has been set up as recommended in the Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Powers (Shri Hathi): It is in the process of being set up.

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION

34. Shri Gidwani: (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether arrangements have been made by Government to supply application forms for claiming compensation to the priority claimants from West Pakistan in all such States where they have migrated?

(b) In which States have the Settlement or Assistant Settlement Officers been appointed?

(c) When were they appointed in each State?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 39]

CAUSTIC SODA

35. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total quantity of Caustic Soda required by India during 1952-53?

(b) What was the total quantity of Caustic Soda manufactured in India during the same period?

(c) What was the total import and export of this material during 1952-53 ?

(d) To which countries and in what quantity to each of them was it exported ?

(e) Was any allotment of Caustic Soda made to industries by Government?

(f) If so, (i) how much to each industry and (ii) on what basis was it allotted?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) no precise figures of consumption in 1952-53 are available,

(b) 17,200 tons.

(c)	Imports	25,543 tons.
	Exports	**Nil.**

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). There is no control over the distribution of Caustic Soda to industries; the question of allocation does not, therefore arise.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

36. Shri Buchhikotaiah: (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether any Central Social Welfare Board was set up by Government for aiding welfare schemes for women and children in 1953?

(b) If so, who are the Members thereof?

(c) What are the main functions of that Board?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 40.]

बेसिन ब्रिज स्टेशन की दुर्घटना

३७. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह तथ्य है कि २६ मई, १९५३ को मदरास राज्य में स्थित बेसिन ब्रिज स्टेशन पर एक सवारी गाड़ी के कुछ डब्बे एक इंजन से टकरा गये थे जिस के परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे के आठ कर्मचारी घायल हो गये थे ;

(ख) इस दुर्घटना के लिये कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी थे ; तथा

(ग) क्या उनको दंड दिया गया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. At about 6-01 hours on 26th May, 1953, when a Down Light Engine was leaving Basin Bridge station for Washermanpet, a local passenger train No. RC 81, approaching Basin Bridge from Washermanpet, collided with the former. Twenty-six (26) passengers, including 23 Railway employees, received injuries.

(b) *Prima facie* the driver of the passenger train has been held responsible.

(c) The driver is being prosecuted and has been placed under suspension.

धनबाद में मनीआर्डरों का भुगतान न किया जाना

३८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : (क) क्या संचरण मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह तथ्य है कि मनीआर्डर द्वारा भेजे गये कोई १०,००० रुपये के भुगतान को धनबाद में जालसाजी से वसूल कर लिया गया था ?

(ख) अब तक सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, only the value of nine bogus money orders amounting to Rs. 2219-7-0 purported to have been issued from Chandni Chowk Delhi and Meerut City Post Offices was paid in March 1953 from Dhanbad Head Office.

(b) The matter is still under Police enquiry.

GROW MORE FOOD SCHEME (LOAN)

39. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given as loan for the year 1953-54 to the Travancore-Cochin Government under the "Grow More Food" Scheme; and

(b) the amount asked for by that State Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Rs. 6,90,750/- has been sanctioned so far. The question of sanctioning a further loan of Rs. 20 lakhs is under consideration.

(b) Rs. 27,50,000/-.

BANANAS

40. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Bananas (plantains) produced in India during the years 1950-51, 1951-52, and 1952-53; and

(b) the quantity of Bananas (plantains) estimated to have become unfit for consumption due to decay during the said period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) 2.127 million tons in 1950-51 and 1.83 million tons in 1951-52. Figures for 1952-53 are not yet available.

(b) Government has no information.

FISH

41. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the present estimated annual catch of fish from (i) marine, (ii) estuarine, (iii) riverine and (iv) other fresh water sources in India;

(b) the estimated quantity of fish consumed as human food;

(c) the estimated quantity of fish used as manure; and

(d) the estimated quantity of fish rendered unfit for human consumption due to decay on account of lack of proper storage and transport facilities?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No separate statistics regarding production of fish from different sources are available. However, computed figures of total landings of marine fish and estimates of marketable surplus of inland fish are given below in metric tons:—

	Marine fish	Marketable surplus of inland fish	Total
1949	3,81,400	1,55,900	[illegible],37,300
1950	5,60,400	2,38,600	7,99,000
1951	5,29,800	2,04,500	7,34,300
1952	4.97,300	2,03,100	7,00,000

The estimates of marketable surplus of inland fish include those of estuarine, riverine and other fresh water sources.

(b) 92 per cent. of the total production.

(c) 6.6 per cent. of the total production.

(d) 1.4 per cent. of the total production.

VASAD KATHANA LINE

43. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which Railway staff was posted on various stations of Vasad Kathana line of the Western Railway;

(b) the date on which the train service was actually started on this line;

(c) the total expenses incurred by Government on salaries of Railway staff etc., during the period from the posting of railway staff and the actual starting of the train service; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in starting this train service?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement containing the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 41.]

(b) 10th June 1953.

(c) Rs. 4448-9-0.

(d) The delay in opening the section was due to putting right certain items brought to light by Government Inspector of Railways after his inspection of the line on 6-4-1953.

HEALTH SCHEMES

44. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House, reports regarding the progress of implementation of the following schemes of the Ministry—

(i) Central Health Education Bureau;

(ii) Child Care Training Centre;

(iii) Central Leprosy and Research Institute;

(iv) Manufacture of BCG vaccines in India;

(v) Central Food Laboratory;

(vi) Construction, equipment and maintenance of T.B. Hospital at Mehroli and its headquarters; and

(vii) T.B. Hospital in Bhopal?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): A brief statement explaining the present position in respect of each scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 42]

TOURIST TRAFFIC

45. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the total estimated income by overseas tourist traffic in 1952?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The financial advantage accruing to the Government from overseas tourist traffic is to be measured in terms of the foreign exchange which is equivalent to the amount of foreign tourist spendings in this country. This amount for the year 1952 was Rs. 2.5 crores approximately.

RAILWAY ZONAL TICKETS

46. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the zonal *shatabdi* tickets that were issued from period to period for each zone; and

(b) the total amount that was realised by the sale of these tickets in each zone?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The number of the *Shatabdi* tickets sold during the periods 1st to 16th April, 1953 and 1st to 16th May, 1953 over each zonal railway and the earnings derived therefrom are given below:—

Railways	No. of Shatabdi tickets taking 2 child tickets as one		Earnings.	
	1st to 16th April, 1953	1st to 16th May, 1953	1st to 16th April, 1953	1st to 16th May, 1953
			Rs.	Rs.
Central	75,191½	50,891½	22,55,745	15,26,745
Eastern	7,927½	5,649½	2,37,825	1,69,485
Northern	6,429½	4,720	1,92,885	1,41,600
North-Eastern	1,559½	1,030	46,785	30,900
Southern	20,037	16,123½	6,01,110	4,83,705
Western	17,829	15,998	5,34,870	4,79,940
Total	1,28,974	94,412½	38,69,220	28,32,375

RAILWAY ZONAL TICKETS

47. **Shri Heda:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state what extra arrangements, by way of running special trains and attaching extra bogies, were made during the period of issue of the zonal tickets?

(b) What were the places where the traffic was generally jammed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) To the extent the resources permitted and the traffic justified, 69 extra trains were run and extra coaches were provided on 1934 regular trains scheduled in the time table.

(b) Only on the following sections of the Central Railway the rush of passenger traffic on some days exceeded what could be catered for and consequently restrictions in booking had to be resorted to.

(i) Jubbulpore-Allahabad.

(ii) Itarsi-Balharshah.

(iii) Bhusawal-Igatpuri.

(iv) Agra Cantt. to Raja-ki-mandi.

TELEPHONE GIRL OPERATORS IN CALCUTTA

48. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of telephone girl operators in Calcutta?

(b) How many of them are permanent and how many are temporary?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 1127.

(b) 239 Operators are permanent 888 are temporary.

FREIGHT CHARGES OF WHEAT IMPORTED FROM U.S.A.

49. **Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what were the total freight charges and the loading and unloading expenses charged by the U.S.A. for 19 lakh tons of wheat imported by India in 1951?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Actual quantity of wheat imported from U.S.A. during 1951 was 18.35 lakh tons. The terms of delivery were F. O. B ex-port of loading. The expenditure of freight and unloading charges on this wheat beyond the point of delivery in U.S.A. was incurred directly by the Government of India and amounted to Rs. 1841.6 lakhs.

HEALTH DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

50. **Shri Punnoose:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) which States have not fully utilised the Central grants for Health Development schemes during the year 1952-53;

(b) the amount that has lapsed, scheme-wise, with each State on this account; and

(c) the reasons why the grants were not fully utilised?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No such grants were made during 1952-53.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

TUBE-WELLS PROJECT IN NORTH GUJRA

51. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state how much amount has been advanced by Government to the Bombay State Government out of the two crores of Rupees loan for tube-wells project in North Gujrat up to 30th May, 1953?

(b) What is the number of tube-wells constructed up to 30th May, 1953?

(c) How many of them have been bored?

(d) How many of them have proved successful?

(e) had the contract been renewed by the Bombay State Government with the same firm?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Rs. 40 lakhs

(b) and (c). 25.

(d) 18.

(e) Yes.

RAILWAY LINK WITH RANCHI

52. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether there is any scheme for connecting Ranchi (Bihar) with the rest of the Railway system by broad-gauge railway line?

(b) What is the estimated cost of this proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There is a proposal for converting Muri Ranchi Section from narrow gauge to broad gauge but due to limited resources available there is no likelihood of its being taken up in the near future.

(b) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 145.5 lakhs.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

53. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total quantity of wheat purchased up to June, 1953 under the terms of International Wheat Agreement?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): During the period 1st August 1952 to the 30th June 1953, we purchased our full annual quota of 15 lakhs metric tons of wheat under the International Wheat Agreement.

CENTRAL FERTILIZERS POOL

54. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertilizers supplied to and distributed in the country from out of the common (Central) pool is available to the people at a higher rate than that from the non-pool stock;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the proportion that the supply to co-operative agency bears to non-co-operative ones?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai) (a) The Central Fertiliser Pool regulates the distribution of sulphate of ammonia which is the most popular fertiliser in the country. Only two factories, namely—(1) M/S. Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., Alwaye; and (2) M/S. Mysore Chemicals & Fertilisers, were selling their production outside the Central pool in 1952. The Ex-works price of M/S Fertilisers And Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., Alway has been more than the retail distribution price charged by the neighbouring states except for the period December, 1952 to about April, 1953. In December, 1952, their price was reduced drastically from Rs. 480/- to Rs.410/- per ton ex-factory as against the retail price of Rs. 425/- per ton in December, 1952 of the Government of Madras. The factory has been taken into the pool since 1.6.1953. The pool price of Mysore State was competitive with the ex-factory price of M/S. Mysore Chemicals & Fertilizers, Ltd., Mysore, as the State Government's retail price was Rs. 402/- in the moffusil as compared to the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers ex-factory price (excluding handling and transport charges) of Rs. 400 per ton. The Mysore Govt.'s present rate is Rs. 310/- for food crops and Rs. 335/- for non-food crops against the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers price of Rs. 350/- per ton.

(b) The reasons are:

(1) The reduction in the price given by Messrs Fertilisers & Chemicals (Trav.) Ltd. in order to dispose of their accumulated stocks;

(2) Lack of demand due to failure of monsoon;

(3) Increase in Madras price due to longer storage charges. The price charged by Madras Government has since been reduced as a result of reduction in the Central Government's pool price and the rebate on old stocks given by the Central Go-

vernment to the State Governments.

(c) Government of India supplies sulphate of ammonia only to the State Governments. Actual distribution to farmers is the sole concern of State Governments themselves. A statement showing the proportions maintained in the various States is, however, placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 43.]

RAILWAY STAFF CANTEENS

55. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what precautions have been taken to keep the staff canteens at various places in sanitary condition;

(b) whether complaints have been received that the food articles served in these canteens at certain places are not of good quality;

(c) whether the management of the canteens is in the hands of workers committees or the Railways; and

(d) the total number of canteens where the management is totally in the hands of the workers committees?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) All possible measures like washing and cleaning of the canteen premises and its equipment with disinfectant, cleaning materials, etc are taken. The medical, sanitation, and other staff inspect the canteens frequently to ensure that they are kept in good sanitary condition.

(b) There have been no general complaints about the quality of foodstuffs served in the canteens. When, however, any complaint is received, prompt action is taken to remove any cause for legitimate complaint.

(c) Railway canteens are generally run either departmentally or by the workers themselves. In the case of canteens run departmentally, staff representatives are invariably associated with the management of the canteen.

(d) Forty.

306 PSD.

INDIAN RAILWAYS CENTENARY EXHIBITION

56. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of days and hours the Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition at New Delhi remained open to visitors;

(b) the total number of visitors to the Railway Centenary Exhibition;

(c) the number of tickets sold;

(d) the amount realised from gate tickets; and

(e) the total amount spent over dismantling the structures raised in the Exhibition?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 71 days—499 hours.

(b) 8,11,440 excluding students, Defence personnel and Railway employees admitted free on 16-5-53 and 17-5-53. This figure does not include guests who were invited on the opening day, centenary day and on the special days when Members of Parliament were invited to see the Exhibition.

(c) 8,11,440.

(d) Rs. 2,02,860/-.

(e) The structures put up by the Ministry of Railways have not yet been dismantled, as the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply propose to use them in connection with the International Exhibition of Low Cost Housing to be held in January 1954.

INDIAN RAILWAYS CENTENARY EXHIBITION EXHIBITS

57. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state what main exhibits at the Railways Centenary Exhibition are of permanent character?

(b) What arrangements have been made to maintain them as exhibits?

(c) How are the dismantled materials being utilised and how are the pavilions to be used?

(d) What was the income from the private manufactures' stalls etc?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Practically all the models and exhibits displayed in the Indian Railways' Pavilion and other Railway stalls are of a permanent character.

(b) Most of the models have been selected for exhibition on the Metre Gauge and Broad Gauge Exhibition Trains which are now going round the country. All other models have been returned to the Railways concerned, who have been instructed to keep them in good order.

(c) No dismantlement of the pavilions has taken place. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply propose to use the pavilions in connection with the International Exhibition on Low Cost Housing to be held in January 1954. The materials used in the building and the pavilion are ordinary platform shed material and are fully re-usable

(d) The income by way of rental from private stall holders, amusement park and refreshment contractors, hoarding sites, etc. is approximately Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

D. T. S.

58. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state what was the income to the D.T.S. buses on account of the Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri (Alagesan): As no special buses were run exclusively for the Exhibition, the income to Delhi Transport Service buses on account of the Exhibition cannot be assessed.

FOOD SCARCITY IN JIRIBUM (MANIPUR)

59. **Shri L. J. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Jiribam, a sub-division of Manipur State, is having food scarcity conditions?

(b) Is it a fact that a number of starvation deaths have been reported from the said area?

(c) What is the extent of the area where scarcity conditions are prevailing?

(d) What is the number of the affected people?

(e) What are the relief measures Government have already taken or are likely to take to combat the scarcity conditions in Manipur?

(f) Have Government contemplated any relief works in the scarcity affected areas?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) About 70 sq. miles.

(d) About 8,000.

(e) The relief measures taken are mentioned below:—

(i) Distribution of Rs. 25,000/- as agricultural loan.

(ii) Selling of 1,000 maunds of rice at subsidised rate of Rs. 15/- per maund.

(iii) Distribution of another 1,000 maunds of rice and 500 maunds of paddy to deserving persons.

(iv) Remission of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 3,210-2-0.

(v) Distribution to deserving persons of Rs. 1,300/- from the money donated by the India Red Cross Society.

(f) No.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE FOR SITAMASHI

60. **Shri D. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government for the opening up of a telephone exchange at Sitamashi (Bihar)?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The scheme is under examination and will be taken up if it does not involve any loss.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT SONBURNA

61. Shri D. N. Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government for the opening up of a telegraph office at Sonburna in Muzaffarpur (Bihar)?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The proposal is under examination.

CANTEENS ON EASTERN RAILWAY

62. Shri Sanganna: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of restaurants and canteens opened so far on the Waltair-Raipur Railway and the Parlakimidi Lishe Railway lines (Eastern Railway) for the convenience of the travelling public?

(b) If not, what alternative arrangements have been made in this respect on these two railway lines?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Presumably the hon. Member is referring to Refreshment Rooms and Tea or Food Stalls provided at stations. The following arrangements in this regard exist on the Waltair-Raipur section for the convenience of the travelling public:—

Station	Vegetarian Refreshment room	Non Vegetarian Refreshment room	Vegetarian Tea Stall	Non Vegetarian Tea Stall
Raipur	1	1	1	1
Mahasamand	...	...	1	1
Khariar Road	...	...	1	...
Kantabanji	1	...	1	1
Titilagarh	...	...	1	...
Kasinga	...	...	1	...
Rayaghada	1	...	1	...
Bobbli	...	...	1	...
Seetanagaran	...	...	1	...
Vizianagram	1	1	1	1
Waltair	1	1	1	1

In addition, the construction of Tea kiosks as Kottavalasa and Pendurti has also been included in the Railway's Works Programme for 1954-55.

As regards the Parlakimedi Light Railway Section, there are no catering or vending arrangements at present but construction of Tea kiosks at Tekkali and Gunupur has been included in the Railway's Works Programme for 1954-55. There are no alternative arrangements for catering and vending in this Section at present. A system of train vending had been introduced as an experimental measure prior to 1-7-1951, but it was a failure. Efforts had been made to start station vending at Tekkali. Ganguvada. Parlakimedi, Varanasi and Gunupur. Initially no contractor was prepared to accept these contracts. Subsequently, a contractor was pursuaded to make vending arrangements at these stations. But the service rendered by him was reported to be extremely unsatisfactory and these vending arrangements had to be stopped.

The only representation received in this connection is a very recent one dated 14-7-1953 for a tea stall at Parlakimedi which is under the Railway's consideration.

RETRENCHMENT OF POSTAL STAFF

63. Shri Jethalal Joshi: (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of temporary clerks of Posts and Telegraphs Department of Saurashtra and Kutch who have been discharged in June, 1953?

(b) Is it a fact that clerks from Maharashtra and Karnatak have been ordered to fill those vacant posts in Saurashtra?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 61 including 12 men operators.

(b) Thirty approved candidates belonging to Maharashtra and Karnatak have been appointed. Candidates from outside Saurashtra have to be appointed because only 8 approved candidates of this state are available. The recruitment is made for the Circle as a whole on merit.

LOCUST SWARM NEAR PUSA INSTITUTE AREA

64. Shri K. G. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a large-swarm of locusts, three miles long and about half a mile wide, passed over Delhi in the month of May, 1953 by the side of Pusa Institute area?

(b) Is it a fact that the locuss that were noticed were fully mature and of the egg-laying type?

(c) What steps had Government taken to defend the invasion of these locusts?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) We cannot prevent the invasion of swarms from outside India. Some countries to the west of us, where locust swarms originate have set up anti-locust organisations. We had recently sent a team to Iran to assist that country in destroying locusts. A statement showing our arrangements for destroying locusts and hoppers is placed on the Table of the House. Attention of the Member is also invited to the reply given by me to the Starred Question No. 1375 by Shri L. J. Singh on the 16th April, 1953. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 44.]

RURAL POST OFFICES

65. Shri K. G. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state how many new post offices have been opened in the rural areas during the year 1952-53 in the Central Circle?

(b) What was the target fixed for the said Circle for the year 1952-53?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 111 post offices were opened in the rural areas of the Central Circle.

(b) The target aimed at was to open post offices in all villages with a population of 2000 and more.

CASUAL LABOUR

66. Shri Vittal Rao: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of casual labourers working on the 1st April, 1953 on the Railways?

(b) How many casual labourers have been absorbed as regular employees during the financial year 1952-53?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 56,602.

(b) 7,815.

LATE RUNNING OF TRAINS

67. Shri Tushar Chatterjea: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been cases of late and irregular running of Suburban trains at Howrah and Sealdah:

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported to Government;

(c) whether there have been any conflicts between passenger and staff as a result of this late and irregular running of trains;

(d) if so, the number of such incidents;

(e) whether Government have investigated into the cases of the late and irregular running of trains; and

(f) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) About 40 complaints were received during the past six months.

(c) Yes.

(d) 12 incidents during the past six months.

(e) Yes.

(f) The following steps have been taken to improve late running of trains on the Howrah and Sealdah Divisions:—

(i) Close and constant watch on the running of trains with a view to prevent avoidable delays.

(ii) Disconnection of alarm chain apparatus in all suburban trains except in ladies compartments.

(iii) Provision of increased accommodation in trains to prevent overcrowding and consequent late running.

(iv) Adjustment of timings of trains.

(v) Adjustment of rake links where necessary to provide wider margin between the arrival and departure of trains at the starting and terminal points to avoid late start to trains.

(vi) Increasing the strength of engines.

(vii) Action taken against theft of fittings which was a source of conflict between passengers and staff causing detention to trains.

As a result, the punctuality of suburban trains has improved, *viz.* on the Howrah Division the percentage of trains not losing time was 80 per cent. for the first twenty days of July, 1953 against 67 per cent. in June, 1953 and on the Sealdah Division it was 88 per cent. for the July period against 86 per cent. for June.

SUGAR

68. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state at what rate the Government of India give sugar to the Jammu and Kashmir State authorities?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): No allotment has so far been made to the Kashmir Government out of the reserve stocks with factories from 1952-53 season's production to be delivered by them according to the instructions of Government at a fixed price of Rs. 27/- per maund. But the Jammu and Kashmir Government have been purchasing sugar directly from factories out of their free sale quotas at prices mutually agreed upon.

MARINE FISHERY TRAINING SCHOOL

69. **Shri Barman:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether any Marine Fishery Training School exists in India?

(b) If not, from which sources is the technical personnel recruited?

(c) What is the total technical staff employed in Marine Fishery Stations under the Fishery Department of India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No.

(b) From amongst students who have worked on fish in Universities and Research Institutions in India; those who had undergone training in the Marine Fisheries Training Course Mandapam till 1950 and from amongst those who have had Marine Fishery Training in Institutions and Universities abroad.

(c) Fortysix.

भूमिगत जल

७०. श्री आर० एन० सिंह : (क) खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके अनुसार भूमि के अन्दर पानी की सतह का पता लगा कर यह बताया जा सके कि अमुक स्थान पर पानी प्राप्त हो सकता है और अमुक पर नहीं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह योजना क्या है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the Technical Co-operation Aid Programme, 350 exploratory tubewells will be constructed in hitherto unexplored regions of 15 States with a view to finding out the availability of underground water for irrigation purposes and the depth at which such water is available. The actual sites where the tubewells will be bored will be decided in consultation with the State Governments on the basis of existing geological and other data available with the Geological Survey of India and this Ministry.

केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्धन परिषद्

७१. सेठ गोविन्द दास : (क) खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५२-५३ में केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्धन परिषद् की कितनी बैठकें हुई ?

(ख) इन बैठकों में क्या क्या प्रस्थापनायें स्वीकृत हुई ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Twice.

(b) A statement showing the proposals adopted is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 45.]

राजस्थान के दुधारू पशु

७२. सेठ गोविन्द दास : खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्धन परिषद द्वारा हाल ही में राजस्थान के कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में दुधारू पशुओं के संरक्षण से सम्बन्धित किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था; तथा

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वह स्वीकृत कर लिया गया था ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

WATER SUPPLY AT RAILWAY STATIONS

73. Giani G. S. Musafir: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether Government propose to introduce the system of one pice for one glass of cold water on all the important Railway Stations in the summer season?

(b) At how many Railway Stations this system has so far been introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The system of supply of electrically cooled water at important railway stations is already in vogue. Where such water is supplied in tumblers and special staff have to be employed for the purpose, a charge of one pice per tumbler is levied. Where, however, passengers are allowed to help themselves at the counter or from the taps, no charge is made for supply of such water. At present, there are arrangements for such supply free of charge at 58 stations on the Indian Railways and at 25 others one pice per tumbler is charged. This facility is being extended gradually as found necessary and feasible.

पेट्टाह तथा वेली के बीच रेल का पटरी से उतर जाना

७४ श्री नवल प्रभाकर : रेल मंत्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि त्रिवेंद्रम में पेट्टाह तथा वेली के बीच हाल ही में एक मालगाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई थी ;

(ख) इसमें कितने डिब्बों को नुकसान पहुंचा; तथा

(ग) कुल हानि का अनुमान कितना है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. At about 15-27 hours on 26-5-1953, some wagons of 2595 Goods train derailed while running between Veli Train Halt and Trivandrum Pettah Station on the Metre Gauge Section of the Southern Railway.

(b) Six wagons.

(c) The approximate cost of damage to rolling stock was Rs. 1000 and to permanent-way Rs. 6000/-

CUDDALORE N.T. RAILWAY STATION

75. Shri Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the remodelling work at the Cuddalore N.T. (Madras State) Railway Station has been completed;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether the proposal to construct a building for the R.M.S. office at the Cuddalore N.T. Railway Station has been approved?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The remodelling work at Cuddalore N.T. Railway station has been completed except for the following items:—

(1) The covered foot-overbridge connecting the existing station building and island platform and

(2) The sewage disposal works. These are in progress.

(b) The above two works are likely to be completed before the end of the current financial year.

(c) The proposal to construct a building for the Railway Mail Service has been approved and plans for the same have been prepared and put up to the Railway Mail Service authorities for approval.

CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANISATION

76. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the centres which are being reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation during the year 1953-54?

(b) What is the Organization's target for reclaiming or tractorizing land during the said period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No reclamation operations are in progress at present, work for the 1952-53 reclamation season having come to a close early in June, 1953. During the 1953-54 reclamation season (October, 1953 to May, 1954) the Central Tractor Organisation propose to reclaim lands in the undermentioned areas:—

Uttar Pradesh: Naini Tal and Jhansi Districts

Madhya Pradesh: Sagar and Hoshangabad Districts.

Madhya Bharat: Bhilsa and Esagarh Districts.

Bhopal: Raisen nd Sehore Districts.

(b) The targets for reclamation during the 1953-54 reclamation season are as follows:—

Kans clearance—2,55,000 acres.

Jungle clearance—5,000 acres.

ELECTRIFICATION OF CALCUTTA SUBURBAN SECTIONS

77. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the electrification of Calcutta Suburban Sections and the Eastern Railway Main lines between Calcutta and the coal fields, with which the proposed Circular Railway is to be linked been finally decided to be taken up in hand?

(b) If so, what is the estimated cost of such electrification and the time within which it shall be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A survey team has been appointed to prepare a comprehensive scheme for the Electrification of the Calcutta Suburban Railway services with extensions upto the coalfields and Kharagpur or Tatanagar. The question of taking this work in hand will be decided on the results of the examination of the report to be submitted by this team.

(b) The question does not arise at this stage.

FOGDORAINS FROM NEPAL

78. Shri S. N. Das: (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that foodgrains coming from Nepal have been stopped this year?

(b) If so, what are the reasons for this stoppage?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

AUTOMATIC STAMP VENDING MACHINES

79. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made at Government or private level to manufacture or assemble in India automatic stamp vending machines;

(b) whether imported machines are to be installed for experimental purposes;

(c) whether as a result of experience gained any improvement has been made in the machines of foreign make; and

(d) the proposals, if any, before Government in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, not yet. It is proposed, however, to do so after we have tried some foreign machines and finalised on one that is found suiting for our requirements.

(b) Yes. Uptill now only one prototype post card vending machine has been obtained for experimental purposes.

(c) The present proto-type post card vending machine which was brought into experiment, for operation with one-anna pieces was found to be operatable with half anna pieces also for vending a post card and giving a pice in change. This defect was pointed out to the manufacturers and they have since promised to remedy it.

(d) It is proposed to import 100 post card vending Machines, one prototype cost card-cum-envelop vending machine and one proto-type envelop vending machine.

SOIL EROSION

80. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the present stage of the proposal regarding the establishment, both at the Centre and in the States, of an Organisation for survey of soil erosion, preparation of plans to combat it and implementation of these plans?

(b) Has legislation in this connection been drafted?

(c) If so, when is it likely to be introduced?

(d) What are the suggestions, if any, of foreign experts on this subject?

(e) What steps are to be taken to implement them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The hon. Member is presumably referring to the proposals contained in Chapter XXII of the first Five-Year Plan. These proposals are at present under consideration. A note stating the present position is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 46.]

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No foreign expert has been employed on the scheme as yet.

(e) Does not arise.

THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

Dated....25.11.2014

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday, 4th August, 1953

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

9-15 A.M.

RESIGNATION OF SHRI P. T. CHACKO.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform hon. Members that Shri P. T. Chacko has resigned his seat in the House with effect from the 3rd July, 1953.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received the following message from the hon. Speaker:

"Hon. Members are aware that I left India for the U.K. for rest and recuperation. I have arranged to sail back in the last week of August. In the circumstances it will not be possible for me to be in the service of the House during the current session. I have therefore to request you to ask the House to grant me leave of absence."

We are glad that the Speaker is now well and will soon return to this House and to the Chair which he so honourably occupies.

Is the House pleased to grant him leave of absence?

Leave was granted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the hon. Members that I have received the following letter from Shri Nevatia:

"As I have been compelled to prolong my tour out of India, I beg leave to make application for leave of absence from the House from 3rd August to 29th August, 1953."

Shri Nevatia went out of India to attend the Eighth Congress of International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists in British West Indies and was granted leave of absence, on the 24th March, 1953, during the last session.

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Shri Nevatia for remaining absent from all the sittings of the House with effect from the 3rd August to the 29th August, 1953?

Leave was granted.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri B. Das (Jajpur-Keonjhar): I beg leave of the House to......

Shri R. K Chaudhury (Gauhati): Sir, before you proceed with the business of the House......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No point of order between one subject and the other. There is nothing that has happened to raise a point of order.

Shri B. Das: I beg leave of the House to present the Eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the 'Disposal of Tyres and Tubes'.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING BILLS PASSED DURING THIRD SESSION

Shri R. K. Chaudhury (Gauhati). Sir, may I mention one thing now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. I am not going to allow the proceedings to be interrupted.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: It is usual after the question hour......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not usual to interrupt the proceedings of the House after question hour. The hon. Member should have told me in advance and I would have provided for it in the agenda.

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table a statement showing the Bills which were passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Third Session, 1953 and assented to by the President. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 1.]

I am also to inform the House that the Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill, which was passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Second Session was assented to by the President on the 1st May, 1953.

(1) REPORTS OF TARIFF COMMISSION.

(2) MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY RESOLUTIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Report of the Tariff Commission on the Power and Distribution Transformer Industry (1952). [*Placed in Library. See* No. IV R. 39(4).]

(ii) Corrigendum, dated the 3rd March 1953, incorporating certain amendments to the Report of the Tariff Commission on the Power and Distribution Transformer Industry (1952). [*Placed in Library. See* No. IV R 39 (4).]

(iii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 11(1)-T. B/51, dated the 30th May, 1953.

(iv) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 11(1)-T. B/51, dated the 30th May 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-80/53.]

(v) Report of the Tariff Commission on the Automobile Industry (1953).

(vi) Corrigendum to the Tariff Commission's Report on the Automobile Industry (1953). [*Placed in Library. See* No. IV N. 5(7).]

(vii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 21(1)-T.B/52, dated the 31st May, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-81/53.]

(viii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 21(1)-T.B/52, dated the 31st May, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-81/53.]

(ix) Report of the Tariff Commission on the Continuance of Protection to the Glucose Industry (1953). [*Placed in Library. See* No. IV R. 54(a) (2).]

(x) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No.

12(2)-T.B/53, dated the 27th June 1953.

(xi) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 12(2)-T.B/53, dated the 27th June 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-82/53.]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY ORDER

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I also beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Order No. S.R.O. 987, dated the 26th May, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-83/53.]

MINISTRY OF W. H. & S. NOTIFICATIONS

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, a copy of each of the following notifications issued by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, namely,—

(i) Notification No. 1608-EII/53, dated the 8th May, 1953.

(ii) Notification No. 3166-EII/53, dated the 29th June, 1953.

(iii) Notification No. 3167-EII/53, dated the 29th June, 1953.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-84/53.]

I also beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act. 1952, a copy of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Notification No. 1654-EII/53, dated the 18th May, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-85/53.]

REPORT OF ELECTION COMMISSION

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Election Commission regarding disposal of election petitions arising out of the last general elections. [*See* Appendix I, Annexure No. 2.]

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and to make certain consequential amendments in the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Mukund Lal Agarwal, Shri Ram Shanker Lal, Shri Piare Lall Kureel 'Talib', Shri Venkatesh Narayan Tivary, Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar, Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji, Shrimati Jayashri Raiji, Shrimati Anasuyabai Kale, Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, Shri Krishnacharya Joshi, Shri Nandlal Joshi, Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha, Shri N. Rachiah, Shri Lokenath Mishra, Shri K. T. Achuthan, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, Shri Paidi Lakshmayya, Shri Tek Chand, Shri Radha Raman, Shri Bheekha Bhai, Shri Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh,

[Shri Biswas]

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri Upendranath Barman, Shri Beli Ram Das, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri Kamal Kumar Basu, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri V. P. Nayar, Dr. A. Krishanswami, Pandit Suresh Chandra Mishra, Shri Frank Anthony, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, Shri Shankar Shantaram More, Shri U. M. Trivedi, and the Mover with instruction to report by the 22nd August, 1953."

I do not think I need make a long speech in moving that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The Bill, as hon. Members may remember, was introduced on the 5th March last and it has been in the hands of hon. Members for five months. Election law being a subject in which all of us are intimately and personally interested, I have no doubt that the provisions of this Bill have been closely studied by all the Members. In order to help them in that study, I have provided a very full Statement of Objects and Reasons and detailed Notes on Clauses.

Our Election Law, as Members are aware, is contained in two Acts, the Representation of the People Act of 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951. They have, on the whole, stood the test, a severe practical test, firstly of providing the legal machinery for preparing the stupendous electoral rolls of the country containing nearly 18 crores of names and secondly of the equally stupendous task of conducting the general elections on the basis of adult suffrage all over the country. Naturally, a number of defects in the law came to notice during and after the general elections.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is too much of subdued noise in the House. Hon. Members will try to keep silence in the House.

Shri Biswas: The object of this Bill is to remove these defects, as far as possible.

I do not claim that the amendments proposed in the two Acts are complete and comprehensive, or that they represent the last word on the subject. The Bill was drafted and finalised for introduction at a time when not many election petitions had been disposed of by Election Tribunals, and, consequently, not much of case law had emerged from the decisions of the Tribunals. The Bill was, therefore, limited to the more obvious and essential amendments which the experience of the last elections had shown to be urgently required and about which there is not likely to be much difference of opinion. It is, however, the intention of Government to scrutinise the decisions of the Election Tribunals, ascertain what further amendments of the law are required and introduce a further amending Bill in due course. I would, therefore, ask hon. Members to treat this Bill as a first instalment of amendments to our election law. It is nonetheless an urgent and necessary measure which I would like to see passed during this session itself. That is why I have suggested the date 22nd of August 1953 for the Select Committee to submit its report on the Bill.

As hon. Members are aware, I have laid on the Table of the House today a copy of the report received from the Election Tribunal on the number and nature of election petitions filed after the last General Elections and their disposal by Election Tribunals. Copies of that report will be in the hands of hon. Members tomorrow, but I might just give a few figures which will show how very urgent the present measure is, because it is accepted that general elections will be necessary in some parts of the country. The PEPSU elections particularly are bound to come on in the next few months and it would be a pity if those elections were to be held under the existing law and not under the new law which will be on the statute book if the Bill is passed by both Houses.

At the last elections the figures for PEPSU were these. As many as 33 petitions were filed calling in question the elections in 27 Assembly constituencies, the total number of such constituencies for the whole State of PEPSU being 50.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): 60?

Shri Biswas: The number 60 represents the number of elected members; 50 is the number of constituencies. Out of 60 elected members of the State Legislative Assembly, 36 were involved in these election petitions. So, the House will see how very important it is that the next elections should take place in accordance with the new law now proposed.

I may now briefly refer to some of the salient points of the amending Bill. A very important change which it is proposed to make by this Bill refers to the question of an appeal against orders accepting or rejecting nomination papers. I may tell the House that quite a large percentage of the election petitions which were filed after the last General Elections were on questions relating to the validity of nomination papers. According to existing practice these questions are and can be raised by election petitions which are filed after the elections are over, and the results of the elections are announced. The result is that, suppose a particular nomination is found to have been wrongly rejected, then a fresh election is ordered. In some cases the entire election is set aside on these grounds. I may give the House the figures relating to the last General Elections. Fifty-four elections to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies were declared void for this reason, thereby unseating as many as 71 elected candidates. The election of 24 members each to the Legislative Councils of Bihar and Madras by the respective legislative Assemblies were also declared void on the same grounds. These Assemblies had to be called on to elect representatives once again to the Legislative Councils. Ten elections involving 14 members have been declared void because of the improper acceptance of nomination papers. I need not go into the other grounds on which elections were declared void. The House will thus see the inconvenience, the tremendous waste of time, of money, of energy, which is involved in having these elections over again after the final results have been announced and election petitions disposed of.

What is now proposed is that the Bill should contain a new Section 36A which you will find in clause 15 of the Bill. It provides for the expeditious disposal of all objections against an order of the Returning Officer, accepting or rejecting nomination papers. Of course, there is the inherent difficulty of evolving a procedure which will be sufficiently expeditious and not unduly delay the holding of the elections. Now an attempt has been made in this Bill to overcome this difficulty, as far as possible. It is proposed that any candidate who wishes to appeal from a decision of the returning officer accepting or rejecting a nomination paper, must give notice of his intention to appeal to the returning officer not later than 3 p.m. the next day; and he must file an appeal within seven days from the date of the order. The returning officer shall at once publish the notices of appeal so received by him, along with a notice that the appeals will be set down for hearing on the tenth day thereafter. No further notices will be given to any of the parties to the appeal in which the appellant shall be required to join as respondents all the candidates whose nominations have been accepted by the returning officer. Whether such an appeal filed and disposed of before the commencement of the actual poll may or may not be treated as an election petition to set aside an election on the ground of improper acceptance or rejection of a nomination paper, it will now be expressly provided by an amendment of section 100(1) of the Act that it will not be open to an election tribunal there-

[Shri Biswas]

after to declare an election void on such a ground. Section 100, clause (1) sets out the grounds on which an election tribunal may declare an election to be wholly void. One of the grounds mentioned in sub-clause (c) is that the result of the election has been materially affected by the improper acceptance or rejection of a nomination paper. As a result of the new section 36A...

Shri R. K. Chaudhury (Gauhati): On a point of information. Under this new clause an appeal can only be preferred by a candidate whereas in an election tribunal any elector may file an election petition on the same ground. But the appeal which is provided here can only be filed by one of the candidates.

Shri Biswas: That is so.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: Why are you restricting the right of the elector to raise the same question before an election tribunal?

Shri Biswas: It is a question of validity of the nomination of a candidate. When once that is decided. the question must be deemed to have been closed as regards all persons. That is the scheme. However, we need not go into the merits at this stage.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): The right of appeal is given to the candidate. But the nomination is made by the proposer and seconder. If the nomination is rejected, the proposer and seconder have primary interest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever suggestions hon. Members have to make, they will have opportunities.

Shri Biswas: The matter can be discussed in Select Committee. But the scheme is this. The person most vitally interested is the candidate.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: I join issue on this. A candidate may be purchased.

Shri Biswas: Let it be dealt with in the Select Committee. I am just explaining now the scheme of the Bill as it is. The tribunal which is proposed to be set up for the hearing of these appeals from the decisions of returning officers in every State will be composed of one or more Judges of the High Court of that State. Each appeal will be heard by a single Judge, but where the number of constituencies in a State is large, it will be desirable to appoint more Judges than one and allot to each a specified number of constituencies. It is of course not possible to set a time-limit within which an appeal shall be disposed of by a judge, but it is expressly provided that the appeal shall be heard *de die in diem* and disposed of as expeditiously as possible. We have given enough indication in the Bill to show to the trying judge that the legislature desires and contemplates that the hearing should be as expeditious as possible. Beyond that it is not possible for us to go.

It is further provided that the decision of the judge, and subject only to such decision. the decision of the returning officer accepting or rejecing a nomination shall be final and conclusive and shall not be called in question by any court or tribunal or even by an election tribunal at a later stage at the instance of any person whatsoever. I consider this to be about the most important amendment which it is proposed to introduce by this Bill.

There are just a few other salient features to which I might perhaps briefly call your attention. These relate to. first. the appointment of election agents; second. the filing and the result of non-filing of return of election expenses; third. parties to election petitions; fourth. questions of qualification or disqualification on the date of nomination or the date of election; and. fifth. punishment for false declaration. I shall take these five questions one by one.

Firstly. as regards appointment of election agents. the existing rule requires a declaration to be made by a candidate in his nomination paper

that he has appointed either himself or some other persons to be his election agents. Only one election agent is allowed to be appointed. If more than one nomination are delivered, the name of the election agent appointed, whether such agent is the candidate himself or any other person, is required to be specified in each nomination paper. Now, it has been found as a matter of fact that the great majority of candidates appoint themselves as their own election agents. It was therefore considered that, possibly, the simpler rule would be to say that a candidate shall be deemed to have appointed himself as his election agent unless he categorically employs some other person as his agent. Therefore there will be no point in requiring a formal declaration to be made in the nomination paper regarding the appointment of an election agent. If for some reason or other the election agent is not appointed in the nomination paper itself, the nomination itself now becomes void. We now propose to do away with the making of this declaration in the nomination paper. The nomination paper will also thus be much simpler.

Coming to the second point, namely the filing and the result of non-filing of returns of election expenses, returns of election expenses are at present required to be filed in connection with Council of States elections. There is however, hardly any point in this, because these elections are generally by members of Legislative Assemblies and hardly any expenditure is incurred. Therefore it will now be provided that no return of election expenses need be filed in respect of Council of States elections by members of State legislatures or by electoral colleges, or in respect of elections to a State Legislative Council by the members of a State Legislative Assembly. In so far as elections to State Legislative Councils by graduates' constituencies, teachers' constituencies or local board constituencies are concerned election expenses will still be required to be filed in connection with such elections. But where elections to the Council of States take place, it will not be necessary to require returns to be filed. If you compare the Act and the rules there is now some inconsistency. In one place it is said, a return need not be filed. In another place it is said, returns should be filed. Now we shall provide that in regard to these elections you need not file any return of expenses.

We are also going to provide that where a candidate does not contest the seat, either where he has put in a nomination, but subsequently withdraws, or his nomination is found invalid and he does not go to the poll, returns need not be filed. So it is proposed that returns will be required only from contesting candidates, and not from those whose nominations are rejected at the time of scrutiny or who withdraw their candidature in time.

Now under the existing law failure to lodge a return of election expenses involves a disqualification for membership of Parliament or of a State Legislature. But the disqualification does not take effect till two months after the last date for lodging the return, or such longer period as the Election Commission may allow. Now two months, as actual experience has shown, is much too short a time to enable the Election Commission to complete the scrutiny of the thousands of returns of election expenses received by it. It is, therefore, proposed that the disqualification will not operate until the Election Commission has decided the point whether the return has been lodged within the time and in the manner required by law. Failure to lodge a return of election expenses will also now be declared to be an illegal practice under the Act, which will operate as a disqualification for voting at any election for five years. This rule is there, but some doubt has been raised as to whether it may be a disqualification unless it is either a corrupt or an illegal practice.

Now I come to the third point—Parties to an election petition. Under the existing law all duly nominated

[Shri Biswas]

candidates are required to be joined as respondents. That means notices have to be served on all these persons, which is bound to take a long time and thus delay the hearing. We suggest that it is only those persons who are really interested in the result of the petition that should be made responsible. So we have said that you must join as respondents only those who are *prima facie* interested in the outcome of the petition. We have further provided that where an allegation is made against the Returning Officer, he shall be joined as a Respondent.

Then I come to the fourth point—the question of the qualification or disqualification of the candidate on the date of nomination, or on the date of the election.

Now if you look at Section 100(1) where the grounds on which an election may be set aside by an election petition are set out, you find that it includes three clauses. The third clause (c) provides that an Election Tribunal may set aside an election as a whole on the ground of improper acceptance or rejection of nomination papers, where the result of the election is materially affected thereby. It is now proposed to delete that clause, because an appeal is being provided at a much earlier stage against an order of the Returning Officer accepting or rejecting a nomination paper. That appeal may deal with the question of a candidate being disqualified or not being qualified for election on the date of nomination, but what about disqualification or absence of qualification on the date of Election? That is a question which ought not to be shut out from inquiry. Therefore, it will be seen that we have proposed the addition of an express clause providing that if on the date of election a candidate is found to be not qualified or to be disqualified, it shall be competent for an Election Tribunal upon an election petition to declare his election void. Well we use the words "on the date of his election". Therefore, if he was disqualified or was not qualified on the date of nomination, that may also come within the ambit of this clause. The expression "on the date of election" is wide enough to include the prior date when the candidate was nominated or the scrutiny was held, but the disqualification or absence of disqualification should continue till the date of election. So this specific clause has been added in section 100(2) consequent on the deletion of clause (c) of Section 100(1). Does it mean that a decision on the question of disqualification of a candidate in the earlier appeal which has been provided is not final? Now, so far as this matter is concerned, the question as to whether he was qualified or disqualified on the date of election could not obviously be raised or disposed of at the earlier stage.

An Hon. Member: Why not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The nominations were disposed of on the ground that the person had some disqualification. Suppose the rejection is on the ground that he holds an office of profit. These disqualifications may arise even after the acceptance.

Shri Biswas: It is possible, Sir, for the Returning Officer to take notice of an objection which existed at the date of nomination, but not of any which arose later. That is why we are going to provide that if the question is one of disqualification as on the date of election, it must be left to be disposed of by an election petition to be filed before an Election Tribunal. At the earlier stage, it might be no doubt possible to limit the appeal to the question of validity of the nomination paper, and not to include the question of disqualification or lack of qualification of the candidate himself. But that has not been done. If the disqualification exists on the date of nomination, it will be gone into in the preliminary appeal, and that will be final. But if there is a supervening disqualification after the scrutiny, that may be taken up before the Election Tribunal.

An Hon. Member: Disqualification occurring between the period of the final appeal and the date of election, does he mean to say that.

Shri Biswas: We have got to make a provision for the decision of disputes relating to disqualification or absence of qualification which may arise after the date of nomination or of scrutiny of nominations. Such disqualification or absence of qualification might exist also on the date of nomination, and continue till the date of election. So far as it existed on the date of nomination, it should be referable to the new judicial Tribunal we propose to set up. There will of course be this difficulty. If you raise these questions then, the prospect of these being disposed of speedily will be greatly affected.

An Hon. Member: The majority of election petitions do not raise those questions.

Shri Biswas: But if they are raised that is bound to delay the disposal of these preliminary appeals. However, that is a point which may be considered.

Coming now to the last point, it is proposed to introduce a new section which will make false declarations a penal offence.

The amendments to which I have so far referred relate to the 1951 Act. I may now just mention a few of the amendments in connection with the Act of 1950. That Act, as you know, deals mainly with the preparation of electoral rolls. One important change that has been made is as regards the existing provision for the preparation of separate rolls for Parliamentary constituencies and for Legislative Assembly constituencies. That involves needless duplication of work and expenditure. What is suggested is that the Electoral roll for an Assembly constituency should be the unit, and the Parliamentary roll will consist of an appropriate number of the rolls of the Assembly constituencies comprised within the Parliamentary constituency. Another change relates to the inclusion of names in the electoral rolls if they had been omitted. Of course, there is provision for it now in the Electoral rules: you have got to apply to the Election Commission, pay Rs. 50/- and so on. What is suggested is the inclusion of a provision in the Act itself. If an application is made before the notification of the election is issued, then you make the application to the State Electoral Registration officer, and possibly the fee would be nominal. That would be prescribed by the rules. If, however, the election has been notified then, your application must lie to the Election Commission.

Some Hon. Members: Why?

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North): That would take a long time.

Shri Biswas: Well, the time factor is there. But it is only if you apply after the Election has been announced and not before, that you have to apply to the Election Commission. Where you apply to the State Electoral Registration officer, and he has refused your application, there is an appeal provided against his order to the Election Commission.

I do not think I need refer to any other details. They are all there. As I have already stated, the notes on clauses are very full and I have given a very full Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and to make certain consequential amendments in the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Shri Mukand Lal Agarwal, Shri Ram Shanker Lal, Shri Piare Lall Kureel 'Talib', Shri Venkatesh Narayan Tivary, Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar, Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji, Shrimati

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Jayashri Raiji, Shrimati Aanasuyabai Kale, Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, Shri Krishnacharya Joshi, Shri Nandlal Joshi, Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha, Shri N. Rachiah, Shri Lokenath Mishra, Shri K. T. Achuthan, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, Shri Paidi Lakshmayya, Shri Tek Chand, Shri Radha Raman, Shri Bheekha Bhai, Shri Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri Upendranath Barman, Shri Beli Ram Das, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri Kamal Kumar Basu, Shri K. S. Raghavchari, Shri V. P. Nayar, Dr. A. Krishanswami, Pandit Suresh Chandra Mishra, Shri Frank Anthony, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, Shri Shankar Shantaram More, Shri U. M. Trevedi, and the Mover, with instructions to report by the 22nd August, 1953."

I am sure the whole matter will be thrashed out properly in the Select Committee. There are a number of hon. Members there. At this stage, I need not ask any of those hon. Members to speak. They will bring to bear their collective wisdom in the Select Committee. I hope they will have the patience to hear the other hon Members.

One other thing. Usually, hon. Members who are interested in this matter do not pursue this by sending notes or memoranda to the Select Committee. Having regard to the importance of this measure, I would like hon. Members to meet in the Central Hall. The whole House may sit along with it. There is no objection. They may make suggestions. Only they cannot vote in the end. That does not matter. With all these facilities, I shall restrict the speeches to those hon. Members whose names do not appear in this list.

Shri S. S. More: One submission. I know that I am in the Select Committee. According to the usual convention, when a Bill is referred to a Select Committee, the Select Committee is committed to suggest changes or modifications in the particular sections to which the amending Bill refers. I feel that this is a very important Bill. Our electoral system must be placed on a sound and equitable footing. In England when they tried to amend the Representation of the People Act in 1949, previous to that they appointed a Committee for the reform of the Electoral law. That Committee took evidence tendered by the parties and made certain recommendations. In the light of those recommendations, the final Bill came to be passed. Unfortunately, our present Government have not seen their way to appoint any such exploratory committee. They have referred in their Statement of Objects and Reasons......

10 A.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the suggestion?

Shri S. S. More: The suggestion is that this House will permit the Select Committee to modify any other provisions not referred to in the Amending Bill, just as we did in the case of the Preventive Detention Act. Otherwise, again having legislation in electoral matters piecemeal, as the hon. Minister has already suggested, will be a very annoying thing to the contesting candidates and their supporters. It is not a question relating to any particular Party. It is a reform of the whole electoral system to which we are absolutely new. I would only say that this House should give us that much of concession and we shall do as thorough a business of it as it is possible. Otherwise, we shall have again to come for further piecemeal legislation and we will have to lose ourselves in the lists of amendments.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I have to make a submission, in support of my hon. friend's point of view. It is queer, as has been said, that other amending legislation is being brought

forward to supplement this. The reason advanced is that in some areas elections have got to be held early. PEPSU was also mentioned. We all agree. But, when we realise that recommendations have been made in the judgments of tribunals—of course, there are conflicting judgments and there are also other cases pending—is it advisable that we should pass this law first, and have elections in some areas without the other amendments that we feel are necessary, and which Government intend to bring forth? Why not have that legislation in a fortnight? We are referring this Bill to a Select Committee for report by the 22nd. Why should not the Government prepare that full Bill in two days—a comprehensive Bill that contains all the amendments that are recommended in the various decisions. We have been told that Government have had no time to scrutinise them. There are only 6 or 7 decisions which are of importance so far as amendment of this law is concerned, which have brought forth very prominently the defects in this law. Anybody can sit down and finish this work in 2 or 3 days. We are now told that further legislation will be brought forth piecemeal. It would not be fair to those areas where elections are to be held now. They may suffer from the handicaps that we feel we ought to remove.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the hurry? Why not have a comprehensive Bill?

Shri Biswas: As I explained, Sir, this Bill was drafted and finalised as far back as March when most of the election petitions had not been disposed of. The total number of election petitions filed is 338. Even now 59 are pending. The average duration of hearing of a petition is 10 months and 8 days. If we have to wait till all the petitions are disposed of, we have to wait for a long period. Therefore, this Bill was limited only to those amendments which were considered very obvious and very necessary. It is not my fault that this Bill could not be taken up in the previous session. I introduced this Bill in March. Unfortunately, we could not catch the House. That is why it has been delayed for so long. If we have to wait longer to introduce a comprehensive Bill, theoretically that seems to be a sound proposition. You can appoint a Commission to revise the whole electoral law. That was not done when the last two Acts were enacted. I do not think any such procedure was followed then; nor was there any Committee of the two Houses. I do not know what was done in the Constituent Assembly. I was not there. If that was not done even on that occasion, is there any necessity that, for the purpose of enacting some urgent amendments of the law, we must wait till all the election petitions are disposed of? The next general elections, in the normal course, would be due after 5 years. There will be sufficient time. I do not know if we can afford to wait. Even apart from PEPSU, there might be other States in which general elections would have to be held much sooner than we anticipate. We wanted to provide against such contingencies, and as I stated, the most import amendment is that relating to the early disposal of all objections regarding the validity of nomination papers.

Sardar Hukam Singh: It is obvious that there are points for determination in those 59 petitions. I am sure that those petitions are also towards the final stage. If, however, they will take them up as the hon. Member stated it may take a year or so.

Shri S. S. More: Yes. I refer to the hon. Minister's Statement of Objects and Reasons. He says that the proposals in the Bill for the amendment of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and 1951 have been formulated in the light of the experience gained by the Election Commission as well as by the Government during and after the general elections. The Government is formed by a certain party and so what about the experience of other parties. That is why I wanted to suggest the appointment of

[Shri S. S. More]

a commission for the purpose of going into all these questions. That is why I am making a sincere appeal to this House that the powers of the Select Committee should be sufficiently widened so that it can at the same time discharge the functions of a Commission and within the time allotted by this House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): I do not see any necessity for the appointment of a Commission. as pointed out by the hon. Law Member but at the same time I do think that in the light of the experience that we have gained from the election petitions as well as our own experience that it is desirable to amend some sections of the Act. With regard to those matters we should not be confined only to the decisions of the Election Tribunals. For instance, in many points the Election Tribunal may not have given any decision even in regard to those matters in which we have got certain experiences. We should be able to amend this Representations of the People Act. My humble submission is that so far as this is concerned, we have the experience of such election petitions even after March; it is nowhere laid down that the results of the experience of election petitions only are to be indicated in the Bill. I would request you, Sir, to allow the Select Committee to consider all those questions in whatever form they arise and which have come in the experience of any of the Members. Amendments may be allowed because in regard to this Act which is in the nature of constitution comprehensive changes ought to be allowed to be made. The scope of this Bill should not be restricted to the experience which we have got from the results of election petitions till March only so that in many cases the other sections can with advantage be changed. I would, therefore, respectfully beg you, Sir, to kindly allow the Select Committee to consider all these Sections in the light of the experience which the Members have gained, which the election petitions have brought us in the light of the events during the last elections. This was because previously also when we had the original Act I put in an amendment even then, that so far as the nominations are concerned, they may be decided beforehand. There may be many matters which were the subject of amendments at the time when we enacted the original Bill. I know of two or three amendments which are now being put. I would, therefore, beg of you to be pleased to extend the scope of the functions of the Select Committee and allow them to consider all useful matters.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): In view of what is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which is quite clear and taking the lessons from the last election this amendment is brought forward. I also agree with what the hon. Members have said here about the Assembly Elections, Municipal Elections and States Elections. So the Members also must be given an opportunity to review the position and on that basis the amendments are to be made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call the hon. the Law Minister I will say a few words and then hon. Members may follow later on. I wish to point out that this is an amending Bill. Hon. Members know that only those relevant portions which are covered by the clauses of the Bill are to be taken up and not the other provisions of the Act. Now this is an amending Bill in which particular clauses are concerned and the other clauses might not have been touched upon because they are not the subject of any of those decisions which have been brought to the Commission or to the Government through the Commission or independently. There may be a number of instances but it is for the Parliament—it is not for me—to give directions that along with those other matters may also be considered. If a general direction is made that the whole Act may be re-opened and no

suggestions made at any stage, the Parliament may be asked but this is absolutely far beyond the scope of this Bill. In such cases the previous practice has been for any hon. Member who feels that some of the material portions of the parent Act have not been touched upon, to stand up and ask the opinion of the House regarding those matters also, and on rare occasions hon. Members will agree with me that in respect of PEPSU and some other specific matters like Preventive Detention clauses etc., these have been referred to the Select Committee and directions have been given. If any Member desires to submit any small memorandum to the House saying that these are the major amendments for discussion—including any other points that may arise consequentially—certainly they may be referred to the Select Committee. In such a case I will have no objection and the Government may consider that these are the other points regarding the sections which have not been touched upon in this Bill, which have not been gone into in detail and as such require consideration.

श्री टंडन (जिला इलाहाबाद–पश्चिम): उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो पैप्सू का चुनाव है सामने है केवल उसी को ध्यान में रख कर हमें परिवर्तन इस ऐक्ट में करना है ऐसा तो मंशा हमारे मंत्री महोदय का नहीं जान पड़ता है। वह इस प्रकार के भी परिवर्तन चाहते हैं जो अनुभव से आवश्यक हो गये हैं, और उन्हों ने जो कहा उस से यह जान पड़ता है कि इस परिवर्तन का लाभ वह नये पैप्सू सम्बन्धी चुनावों में उठाना चाहते हैं। मुझ को यह ठीक जान पड़ता है साथ ही मुझ को जो बात श्री ठाकुर दास जी भार्गव ने कही थी वह भी ठीक जान पड़ती है कि जब हम इस ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन करने की बात सोच रहे हैं तब यह अच्छा होगा कि हम अपने अनुभव से जो जो भी आवश्यक समझें उन परिवर्तनों को ला सकें।

मुझे बहुत ब्यौरे में इस समय जाना नहीं है। आप ने अभी जो छोटा सा भाषण किया उस में मैं ने एक सुझाव यह समझा कि यह अच्छा होगा कि हममें से कुछ अपने अनुभवों को मंत्री महोदय के सामने रख दें जिस में वह जहां आवश्यक परिवर्तन समझें अभी कर के तब सिलेक्ट कमेटी में जायें। मुझको बहुत बड़ा अनुभव, ब्यौरे का तो, इन चुनावों का नहीं है। कुछ ऐसा हुआ कि जब जब मैं चुना गया तब बहुत आसानी से आ गया। परन्तु अपने साथियों के सम्बन्ध में मुझ को कुछ अनुभव हुआ है। I
मेरा ध्यान सदा शासन के कामों में अथवा वैयक्तिक जीवन के कामों में नैतिकता के ऊपर रहा है। मेरा ध्यान इस बात पर रहता है कि हमारा शासन नैतिकता में सहायक है और उस की प्रवृत्ति दैविक है अथवा उस की प्रवृत्ति आसुरिक है और वह अनैतिकता की ओर जा रहा है। चुनावों का जो आज क्रम है उस में मुझ को यह दिखाई पड़ रहा है कि शासन के आरम्भ होने के पहले ही जब हम इस इच्छा से सामने आते हैं कि चुने जायें तभी नैतिकता के बरतने में महा कठिनता सामने आती है। मैं चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में आप के अनुभव का और जितने यहां बैठे हैं उन सब के अनुभव का उदबोधन करना चाहता हूं।

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मैं बहुत नम्रता से अपील करता हूं। मेरा निवेदन है कि हम को जो जो अनुभव हुए हैं उन अनुभवों से लाभ उठा कर हम इस ऐक्ट को ऐसा बनावें कि जिस से देश में अधिक नैतिकता उत्पन्न हो।

मैं ने पहले ही कहा कि मुझ को बहुत गहरा अनुभव नहीं हो। हमारे इस ऐक्ट के जो नियम हैं उन में से एक ही विषय पर मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। वह विषय है 'इलैक्शन ऐक्सपैंसेज़' (चुनाव के व्यय)

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री टंडन]

का। जो इलैक्शन ऐक्सपेंसेज दाखिल होते हैं, केवल मैं उसकी चर्चा कर रहा हूं। जैसा मैं ने पहले ही कहा कि मैं हर एक मैम्बर के अनुभव से लाभ उठाना चाहूंगा। जो मैम्बर मेरे साथी रहे हैं, चाहे वह कांग्रेस दल के हो चाहे गैर कांग्रेस दल के हों, उन के अनुभव का मेरे ऊपर यह असर है कि यह जो इलैक्शन ऐक्सपेंसेज दाखिल होते हैं यह सही नहीं होते हैं। इन के सही रखने में बड़ी कठिनता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me not be misunderstood. The House is on a simple point now. We have not started general discussion in which case the hon. Member will certainly be allowed to have his say at whatever length he may like, referring to experiences and the manner in which this Bill may be improved in the Select Committee and on the floor of the House. He can make suggestions. We are now on the simple point raised by Mr. More, I think, whether directions must be given by this House to the Select Committee not to confine themselves only to those provisions in the Act which have been touched upon in this Bill, but to look into the other provisions in the parent Act with respect to which other hon. Members here may have had experiences in the light of which those provisions may require an amendment or modification or repeal. That is the simple point. Immediately after the hon. Member closes, I want to hear the law Minister.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana West) *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After that, general discussion on the provisions of the Bill will go on.

Shri Tandon: I think, Sir, that you made the suggestion that definite suggestions might be made to the Law Minister, in regard to the particulars of which.........

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not to the Law Minister. I said all those points on important matters may be given in the form of a memorandum to the House here. They may send them along with the Bill to the Select Committee.

Shri S. S. More: May I point out......

Shri Tandon: This is one of the points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not going into the details of the point whether the House is willing to send the instructions to the Select Committee to consider not only these provisions, but the other things also. When the House decides, we will go into the matter whether power should be given to the Select Committee to go into any other matter, those raised there, or in specific terms those points which must be enumerated in the course of the discussion today or tomorrow.

Shri Tandon: Am I to understand that after you have heard the Law Minister, we will have an opportunity of discussing the whole Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly.

Shri Tandon: Before referring it to the Select Committee?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly.

Shri Tulsidas: Before the hon. Minister speaks, I would like to refer to one point which my hon. friend Mr. More has raised. As regards the election law, it is not desirable to think of it as a law, very often, and therefore whenever any reforms are made on the election law, it is necessary that it must be made comprehensive. Here, particularly, the difficulty of the hon. Law Minister as I understand it, is that because there are certain elections taking place, certain amendments to the election law are necessary. If that be so, then we may confine ourselves only to such amendments as are necessary for meeting the difficulties experienced in the elections, so as to ensure proper election. But even as I see in

the Statement of Objects and Reasons several experiences up till March, when the Bill was framed, have been taken into account. Since then, however, a number of decisions have been given by the Election Tribunals, and therefore a difficulty has now arisen. If a complete revision has to be made, as my hon. friend Mr. More wants, then we shall have to take a much longer time, for it is not merely the points of view of the different Members that we have to take into account, but also the points of view of the public at large, and the difficulties which they have experienced. Unless a decision has been made that the whole election law has to be revised, we have to confine ourselves to only such amendments as are urgently necessary. I personally do not see that there is any urgent necessity, except on one point, with regard to the nomination papers. That is all. If we go into the other points, then it will be very difficult for us to complete our work.

Shri Biswas: On more than one occasion, I informed this House of the limited scope of this Bill, and no objection had been raised so far. I remember the late Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee himself putting a question on this point, and I had stated that the other amendments would be incorporated in a more comprehensive measure which would be brought before the House, if necessary, after all the election petitions had been disposed of. The present Bill was professedly limited to certain points which appeared to be urgent and obvious. As a matter of fact, as was pointed out, this question as to the stage at which objections regarding the validity of nomination papers should be disposed of, had been raised when the Act of 1951 was being discussed.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I had proposed an amendment then.

Shri Biswas: Quite so. It was considered at that time, and was not accepted.

Now having regard to the experience of the last elections, it was found necessary that some attempt should be made in that direction. I have told you about the average duration of the hearing of an election petition. The candidates are declared elected, they take their seats, months roll away, and then at the end of a long period, suddenly, they are faced with a fresh election, they are unseated, and all the expenses are thrown away, and a lot of time wasted. We wanted to avoid all this. Although that question had been raised on an earlier occasion, and we had not accepted the amendment then, still we thought that we should address ourselves to this question more seriously once again, and see if we could devise some measure. The scheme suggested is not ideal, because everything depends—We have limited the time within which notice of appeal must be given, and within which n appeal must be filed, but we can set no limit to the duration of a hearing before the Tribunal. We have said that before the tenth day after the order is made, the appeal will be set down for hearing. Supposing a judge had ten cases before him, then all these ten cases cannot be taken up simultaneously. One case has to be disposed of first, before another is taken up.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: Then this goes against the provision.

Shri Biswas: I have already stated that the main difficulty lies in evolving a procedure which will make for expeditious disposal of the objections and at the same time not unduly delay the elections. We have made this attempt here, and it remains to be seen how that experiment works. It is only an experiment. There is no doubt about it.

Therefore, if we are now asked to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Select Committee so that the Select Committee may take notice of any amendments which may be proposed there, although they have no reference to the points raised in this Bill, we do not know when we shall finish, because the

[Shri Biswas]

election law, taken by itself, is a very comprehensive subject, and amendments may be proposed in regard to important matters and in regard to unimportant matters as well. If the scope is enlarged in this unlimited way, we do not know how much time that will take. As I said earlier, this Bill was finalised in March, and it had been drafted before that. It was drafted, not in view of the result of the election petitions, as has been assumed, but at the instance of the Election Commission. The Election Commission took due notice of what was decided in these election petitions, so far as they had been disposed of up to that time, and also of the general experience gained in the elections. The Election Commission knows, more than anybody else, what these elections mean, how they are conducted, and so on. Having regard to those experiences, and having regard to what the Election Tribunals had so far done, they made these proposals to us, and it appeared to Government that those were proposals worth considering, and required immediate legislation, leaving aside other points which are bound to arise for a measure to be brought forward later on.

The suggestion you have made is that if allied or near allied points are raised and specified, then the House may say that those points may be taken up before the Select Committee. But if you let the door open, then we shall never finish our work; the whole flood gates will be open, and the object of the Bill never achieved. In that case, the Bill might as well be withdrawn, and we might wait till 'doomsday'. I might say, when we might bring before the House a comprehensive measure which will satisfy the whole world, and not only this House. We might pool together the experiences of all the countries in the world, and then put them all together in one comprehensive Bill, which will be a model for the world. But that is another matter. It is possible to theorize like that, and proceed to any length that you like. But let us be practical, let us be realists, and let us see whether the proposed amendments are of sufficient importance, to be incorporated in an amending Bill of this nature. As I have all along been saying, we are prepared to consider the other points, and I am not shutting the door; but because the other points cannot all be included, is that any reason why you must throw away what we have got, what has been thought out very carefully by the Election Commission in the first instance, and by the.........

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: And also as a result of your own experience.

Shri Biswas: If you think there is no urgency, then you can ask me, and I shall withdraw the Bill, and hon. Members might be left to stew in their own juice—if I might use that expression, without meaning any disrespect to anybody. That is the real position.

I shall accept the suggestion that if allied or near-allied points are raised, we can just consider them.

This Bill has been in the hands of the hon. Members since March 1953, and I have not received one suggestion from any single Member as to what we should do, as to whether this provision or that provision, as to whether this amendment or that amendment must be put in. If any such suggestions had been made, then having regard to the lapse of time, it might be a matter of legitimate grievance that although certain specific suggestions or amendments had been brought to the notice of the Government, they have not taken the trouble to incorporate those amendments in this very Bill. But no such suggestion has come to me so far. Now, when I bring this Bill before the House at the end of this long period, suddenly it is suggested that you must throw the door wide open. I ask, is that right, from the practical point of view?

Sir, I will accept the suggestion you have made, with all respect.

Shri S. S. More: Sir, may I make a clarification in regard to one point that the hon. Minister made? He said that after the Bill was introduced, no single man ever wrote to him, giving any suggestions. I may remind him, and try to refresh his memory that I had addressed him a letter pointing out the contradictory decisions by the different tribunals.........

Shri Biswas: May I interrupt my hon. friend for a minute, and say.........

Shri S. S. More: I am not yielding, Sir.

I pointed out the different decisions from the Government of India Gazette, and I had stated that it was against the Constitution that different litigants were being given different treatment by the Tribunals, according to their sweet will. I had suggested that he should incorporate in this Bill some measure by which a sort of uniformity will be given to the decisions of the tribunals.

To that extent, the hon. Minister may be pleased to correct his statement.

Shri Biswas: I do not correct my statement. I stand by it. I stand by every word of what I said. As a matter of fact, my hon. friend did mention to me a certain point in respect of which two different Tribunals took different opinions. But then I could not possibly take hold of one such point and incorporate that. We are waiting for the disposal of all the election petitions in order that the questions on which election tribunals have differed may be taken up comprehensively. It will not do to say that merely because there is an election case in which my friend might have been interested and in connection with which we find one tribunal differed from another, therefore, that must find a place in this Bill. We have to consider all such points. It is not that the views of one Tribunal will be considered and those of other Tribunals will not be incorporated.

Shri S. S. More: On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The hon. Minister has made a suggestion—which is a very patent suggestion—that because I was interested in any particular election petition, therefore, I mentioned......

Shri Biswas: I did not say that. Supposing that was so, it would not be right for me to take notice of that.

Shri S. S. More *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will resume his seat. I cannot allow passion to be raised on this small matter. All that I felt the hon. the Law Minister was saying was that he certainly appreciated the experience gained by an individual hon. Member from his own case. That is what he said.

Shri S. S. More: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This matter is closed. Normally under the rules, it is not open to me to allow a discussion upon any matter which is not germane to the issue; as has been pointed in previous rulings and precedents also, whatever arises as a consequential matter is ancillary. And the hon. the Law Minister said that he would even stretch that point and try to bring it up if it had got some relevance to the existing provisions which had been touched up and all of them would be considered in the Select Committee. Beyond that, any other sections that have not been incorporated here will have to wait for some other day; the Select Committee will not have anything to do with them now.

General discussion on this Bill will now proceed. Mr. Tandon.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): Sir, he said 'I accept your suggestion'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said that if there were any particular points which were relevant to this or arising out of this—*i.e.* consequential or ancillary—then he would consider those suggestions.

Shri S. S. More: He said 'allied'

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is another matter. I cannot go into it. There is

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

no amendment before me. If there were an amendment, straightway.........

Shri Biswas: I used the expression "allied or near-allied".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as this matter is concerned, even if the Mover of the Bill says it, it is for the House to accept or not to accept. That stage has not arisen. Now, the House will proceed with the general discussion on the Motion for reference to the Select Committee. Shri Tandon.

श्री टंडन : सभापति महोदय, मैं जो कुछ माननीय मंत्री जी के बोलने के पहले कह रहा था उसी को समाप्त करूंगा। मैं उन को यह सुझाव देता हूं कि वह इस इलैक्शन ऐक्सपेन्सेज के विषय में ध्यान दें। चुनाव अदालतों ने भी इधर ध्यान दिया है। उन का ध्यान इस ओर जाना ही पड़ता है, क्योंकि प्रायः इस प्रकार की आपत्तियां चुनाव में की जाती हैं कि जो ब्यौरा खर्चे का दाखिल हुआ है वह ठीक नहीं है। प्रायः अधिक चुनावों में इस प्रकार की आपत्तियां की जाती हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे सदस्यगण अनुभव से जानते हैं कि कितनी कठिनता होती है ठीक ठीक हिसाब रखने में। जब तक कि स्वयं जो मताभिलाषी है, कैन्डिडेट है, वह बहुत अधिक चौकन्ना न हो एक एक ब्यौरे के बारे में तब तक बहुत सम्भावना होती है कि उस में भूल हो जाये और, पीछे होता यह है कि अनुमान से और अन्दाज से तमाम ऐलेक्शन एक्सपेन्सेज के ब्यौरे भरे जाते हैं। स्वभावतः जब अनुमान चलता है तब सत्य से हटना पड़ता है। मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि बहुत से लोग बताये हुए खर्चे से बहुत अधिक खर्च करते हैं और उस का पता पाना बहुत कठिन होता है। मैंने पहले ही निवेदन किया कि जिन लोगों को शासन का भार लेना है, या जो इस सभा में या राज्य की सभाओं में आते हैं उन के ऊपर बड़ा दायित्व है, वे देश का नतृत्व करते हैं। चुनावों में जितने ही स्वच्छ रहेंगे उतने ही वे अधिक आदर के पात्र होंगे। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि यह जो एलेक्शन एक्सपेन्सेज के दाखिल करने का नियम है उस के अनुसार वास्तव में आज की स्थिति में एलेक्शन एक्सपेन्सेज का कागज तो आ जाता है, लेकिन वास्तविक व्यय का पता उस से नहीं लगता। मुझे इस विषय में दूसरे देशों से सीखना नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह जो एलैक्शन एक्सपेन्सेज दाखिल करने का नियम है यह बिल्कुल उड़ा दिया जाये तो स्थिति कहीं अच्छी होगी। जिस का जो मन चाहे खर्च करे। हां, यह अवश्य ऐक्ट अथवा नियमों में रहे कि किन किन प्रयोजनों में रुपया नहीं खर्च हो सकता। जैसे गाड़ी घोड़ा देना आदि, क्योंकि जिस के पास रुपया अधिक नहीं है वह इस का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकता। परन्तु एलेक्शन एक्सपेन्सेज के उपस्थित करने की प्रथा न रहे। आप एक सूची दे सकते हैं कि मताभिलाषीगण यह यह काम न करें और अगर नियम का भंग होता है तो उन के विरुद्ध मुकद्दमा चल सके और गवाही आ सके परन्तु ऐलेक्शन ऐक्सपेन्सेज मांगने का क्रम उठा दिया जाय। मैं जानता हूं कि यह क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्त्तन होगा।

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—पश्चिम) : यह जरूर होना चाहिये।

श्री टंडन : संभव है हमारे मंत्री महोदय हवाला देंगे इंगलैंड का, और दूसरे देशों का, लेकिन मैं ने पहले ही निवेदन किया कि मैं अनुभवों को, अपने साथियों के अपने अनुभवों को अधिक महत्व देता हूं, दूसरों के क्रम की अपेक्षा, दूसरी जगहों में भी भूलें हो रही हैं। अमरीका में चुनावों के बारे में क्या होता है ? मैं ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ पढ़ा है।

मैं ने सुना है कि वहां के चुनावों में सत्य का आदर होता हो, ऐसा नहीं है । इंगलैंड शायद अच्छा है यह मेरा ध्यान है, परन्तु कुल बातों के समझ बूझ कर मैं यह चाहता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट और हमारे मंत्री, जिन के सामने आज परिवर्तन का विषय उपस्थित है, गहरी दृष्टि से यह सोचें कि एलेक्शन ऐक्संपेन्सेज के सम्बन्ध का जो नियम है बिल्कुल हटा दिया जाये । किस ने क्या खर्च किया बीस हजार या एक लाख इस के जानने की आवश्यकता न रहे । यह तो रहे चुनावों में अमुक काम कोई आदमी नहीं कर सकेगा । जो काम वर्जित है यदि उस के करने की शहादत आती है तो उस का चुनाव गलत समझा जाये, परन्तु हर आदमी अपने चुनाव का खर्चा दाखिल करे, वह नियम इस ऐक्ट के भीतर से हटा दिया जाय, यह मेरा निवेदन है ।

बस, इस समय मुझे यही कहना है।

श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे (गुना) : उप-सभापती महोदय ।

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Sir, I have my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not received **any.**

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There are about two or three amendments regarding circulation for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the amendments have lapsed.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: My amendment regarding the circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion was circulated, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was circulated last session; but all amendments have lapsed. There is no good referring to it now. There is no amendment.

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): Is it that all amendments submitted in the previous Session automatically lapse and we have to renew them again?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Vallatharas: The Bill also will lapse.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, the Bill will not lapse.

श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे : उप सभापति महोदय, रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपिल ऐक्ट ।

An Hon. Member: Please speak in English.

श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे : हमारे अलगू राय जी शास्त्री कहते हैं कि हिन्दी में बोलना चाहिये इसलिये मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलूंगा रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपिल ऐक्ट वह नींव है जिस पर लोक सत्ता की जनतन्त्र की और पार्लियामेंटरी गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम रखी गई है और इसी के लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपिल ऐक्ट का संशोधन करते हुए हम अपने अनुभवों का फायदा उठाते हुए पूरे बिल का संशोधन करें । स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में भी यह दिया हुआ है और अभी हमारे मंत्री जी ने भी यह बतलाया है कि अभी वह उन्हीं विधेयकों को ले रहे हैं जो बहुत जरूरी हैं और जल्दी ही काम में आने वाले हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं कि जिन को करना आवश्यक है, जिस प्रकार से कि पेप्सू में इलैक्शन हो रहा है या कांउसिल आफ स्टेट के इलैक्शन आने वाले १९५४ में आयगें उन के बारे में भी आप को विचार करना चाहिये । यह विषय आज आ सकता है या नहीं यह मैं नहीं बतला सकता । लेकिन दो दो वर्ष के पश्चात् एक तृतियांश संख्या कांउसिल आफ स्टेट की चली जाने वाली है । और जिस प्रकार के नियम आज बने हुए हैं उन के अनुसार अल्प संख्यक पक्ष के प्रति इन निर्वाचनों में अन्याय होने वाला है । मध्य भारत में से ६ सीटें थीं जिन में से

[श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे]

एक जगह हमने ली थी। अब जनवरी में वह हमारी सीट जाने वाली है। फिर जब सीटों का निर्वाचन होगा तो यह सीट कांग्रेस को मिल जायेगी। हमारे प्रोपोरशनल रिप्रे-जेंटेशन का तत्व मानने के पश्चात् आज देश में सब जगह अल्प संख्यकों का पक्ष विधान सभाओं में काम कर रहा है और एक समय आ सकता है कि चार पांच साल के पश्चात् काउंसिल आफ स्टेट का जो आज का कम्पो-जीशन है वह बदल कर के कांग्रेस दल का हो सकता है। इसलिये पैप्सू की जितनी जल्दी है उतनी ही जल्दी काउंसिल आफ स्टेट के प्रतिनिधित्व के लिये भी करनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार की बहुत सी बातें हैं जो सम्बद्ध हैं। तो जो और इस तरह की बातें हैं उन को भी आप को जल्दी करना पड़ेगा। मैं और भी बहुत सी बातें देखता हूं जिन के बारे में आप को सोचना पड़ेगा। आबजैक्ट्स में जो बताया गया है और बाकी पूरे इलैक्शन को देखने के पश्चात् जैसा इस हाउस के माननीय सदस्य श्री टंडन जी ने बताया है कि इलैक्शन ऐक्सपेन्सेज़ की जो बात है उस को निकाल दिया जाय तो यह अच्छा रहेगा। इसी प्रकार से इलैक्शन के बारे में सब से पहली बड़ी बात यह है कि हम देखते हैं कि हमारे कांग्रेस सरकार के प्रतिनिधि आत्म अभिनन्दन करते थकते नहीं हैं। वह कहते हैं कि हमारा कानून बहुत अच्छा है। उन्होंने यह बताया कि यह जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपिल ऐक्ट था यह बहुत अच्छा रहा। इतने बड़े भारी निर्वाचन हो गये और उन के पश्चात् भी कुछ अधिक बुरा नहीं हुआ। मैं विरोधी दल का होते हुए भी यह मानता हूं कि बहुत हद तक उन का कहना ठीक है लेकिन कुछ स्फिअर्स (क्षेत्र) ऐसे हैं जहां यह रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपिल ऐक्ट जिस प्रकार के निर्वाचन हम चाहते हैं वह करने में समर्थ नहीं हो रहा है। पहली बात यह है कि All elections may be free and fair and completely free from official interference. यह जो निर्वाचन हैं इस में सरकार का हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिये। यह पहला तत्व है और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो पिछले निर्वा-चन हुए ये आफिशियल इंटरफिअरेंस से फ़्री एंड फेयर रहे, यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत है।

श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे : गलत होगा। लेकिन ऐसी बातें हुई हैं, अनुभव आये हैं। मैं आप को बतलाऊंगा कि गवर्नमेंट सरवेंट (सरकारी नौकर) काम करते रहे। आप के रिप्रेज़ेंटेशन आफ पीपिल ऐक्ट में कोई ऐसी धारा नहीं है कि जिससे हम उन को रोक सकते हैं। ग्वालियर में एक म्युनिसिपल इंजीनियर खुल्लमखुल्ला काम कर रहा था। मैं ने रिटर्निंग आफिसर को तीन पत्र लिखे पर उन्हों ने कहा कि आप इलैक्शन पिटीशन कीजिये।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order please. Is it part of the Bill?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: There is a section which provides for officials working in it. For example, the *patels* and lambardars in the Punjab. That has been provided for.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know the clause of the Bill?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Clause 33, amendment to section 123.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well; the hon. Member may kindly proceed.

श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे : मेरा अनुभव यह है कि सरकारी अफसरों के पास जाने पर उन्हों ने कहा कि यह बात ठीक हो सकती है

लेकिन आज हम उन को रोक नहीं सकते हैं। आप इलैक्शन पटीशन कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मेरी कठिनाई यह थी कि मैं जीतने वाला था इसलिये मैं इलेक्शन पटीशन कैसे करता। और मैं उस अफसर का कुछ नहीं कर सका। और मेरी यह कम्प्लेंट करने के बाद भी उन का कुछ नहीं हुआ। इस प्रकार से काम होता है और उस को हम रोक नहीं सकते हैं। जब डिप्टी कमिश्नर का दौरा होता है उसी वक्त कांग्रेस का कैंडीडेट (उम्मीदवार) वहां जाता है। वहां तकावी बांटी जाती है। इलैक्शन के दिनों में यह बातें होती हैं। हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि तकावी न बांटी जाय। हम यह भी नहीं कह सकते कि कांग्रेस का कैंडीडेट उस समय वहां न जाय। इलैक्शन के दिनों में मिनिस्टर के दौरे होते हैं। वह सरकारी खर्च से आते हैं और काम करते हैं। रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपिल ऐक्ट में कोई प्रोवीजन इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं है कि इस समय में मिनिस्टर सरकार के खर्च से संचार न करें। इस प्रकार का कोई भी प्रोवीजन इस में नहीं रखा गया है। आगे चल कर दिया जाता है कि पटेल काम न करें, पटवारी काम न करें। इस प्रकार से छोटी छोटी बातें ली जाती हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में पटेल खासकर इलैक्टेड होते हैं। वह जनता में रहने वाले हैं। उन को इलेक्शन में नहीं आने दिया जाता लेकिन मिनिस्टर लोग हस्तक्षेप करें इस के विरुद्ध कुछ नहीं है......

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt—Central): Can he give any instance?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: A good number of instances.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Give me some.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: After the meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Agra, practically a gang of Ministers toured the Madhya Bharat and propagated......

An Hon. Member: Is this Parliamentary?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Gangs are not parliamentary; that is why I object.

Shrimati A. Kale (Nagpur): Is it right to call the hon. Ministers a gang?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I am not yielding, Sir.

आप के लिये मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं जैसा कि मेरे मित्र श्री मोरे जी ने बताया और उन का यह कहना नहीं था कि इलैक्शन पटीशन में उन को जो अनुभव हुआ उसी अनुभव पर काम किया जाय, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज तक जितने इलैक्शन पटीशन हुए हैं उन में परस्पर कितना विरोध हुआ है। जब तक इन इलैक्शन ट्राइबुनल्स (निर्वाचन अधिकरणों) को कोआर्डिनेट (एकसूत्र) करने के लिये आप कोई सत्ता का निर्माण नहीं करते हैं तब तक यह जो इलैक्शन पटीशन होते हैं इस से कोई खास फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। मैं किसी पक्ष के बारे में नहीं बोलना चाहता हूं। मैं ट्राइबुनल्स के खिलाफ भी कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। न मेरे हृदय में उन के प्रति विरोध की भावना है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि एक जगह एक कांग्रेस मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ इलैक्शन पटीशन होता है। वहां वह इसलिये डिसमिस कर दिया जाता है कि सारे कैंडिडेट्स को प्रतिवादी नहीं बनाया गया। उस के बाद जब कोई कांग्रेस का कैंडीडेट जो पहले स्पीकर रह चुका था, इलैक्शन पटीशन करता है तो ट्राइबुनल कहता है कि इस प्रोवीजन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। दूसरे रेसपांडेंट बाद में बनाये जा सकते हैं। मैं ने देखा है कि एक ही प्रान्त में दो ट्राइबुनल्स ला पाइंट्स (विधि विषेयक प्रश्नों) पर परस्पर विरोधी डिसीजन (निर्णय) दे देते हैं। मध्य भारत में एक जगह मैं ने देखा कि रिटर्निंग आफिसर की गलती की वजह से

[श्री बी० जी० देशपांडे]

ट्राइबुनल ने यह डीसीजन दिया कि रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपिल ऐक्ट के रूल्स जो हैं वह रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपिल ऐक्ट के समान बन्धनकारक नहीं हैं । और ऐजेंट के लिये यह गुनाह था । अगर कैंडीडेट अपने को छोड़ कर दूसरे को ऐजेंट नियुक्त करता है दैन हिज़ कनसेंट शुड बी टेकन इन दी प्रैस्क्राइब्ड फार्म (तो उस की सहमति विहित रूप में ली जानी चाहिये) यह आप के रूल ११ ए और ५ ए हैं । फिर ट्रिब्युनल ने जजमेंट दिया कि यह ऐक्ट का पार्ट नहीं है, इस लिये कम्पलसरी (बन्धन कारक) नहीं है । इस तरह से रिटर्निंग अफसरों ने बहुत से केसेज़ गलत रिजेक्ट किये थे और जो कैंडीडेट चुन कर आये थे उन का इलैक्शन कहीं रद्द कर दिया और कहीं नहीं । लेकिन इस के खिलाफ अपील करने की कोई पावर नहीं है, कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है । देश में जो इस प्रकार के ट्रिब्युनल्स हैं उन पर हाई कोर्ट की सत्ता नहीं है । एक ट्रिब्युनल पर दुसरे ट्रिब्युनल का प्रभाव नहीं है । ऐसी हालत में मैं समझता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से यह काम चल रहा है यह ठीक नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट के जो रिर्टनिंग आफिसर हैं यह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मैशीनरी के डिप्टी कल्कटर होते हैं । जो लोग ट्रिब्युनल में नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, मैं उन के बारे में कोई अनादर की भावना नहीं रखता, लेकिन इस प्रकार के लोगों की नियुक्ति से उन के वैयक्तिक प्रैडीलैक्शन के कारण हम आज इस प्रकार के परस्पर विरोधी निर्णय देख रहे हैं । इसलिये जब तक आप कोई एक अपीलैट अथारिटी नियुक्त नहीं करते, इन सब के ऊपर, तब तक इस तरह से इलैक्शन का काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल सकता ।

आगे चल कर जैसा कि श्री पुरुषोत्तम दास जी टंडन ने बताया, मैं भी इलैक्शन एक्सपेंसेज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । इस को पूरा का पूरा निकाल दिया जाय, ऐसा क्रान्तिकारी सजेशन करने वाला तो मैं नहीं था । लेकिन मेरा खुद का यह अनुभव है, जैसा कि टंडन साहब का है । जैसे उन्हों ने खर्चा नहीं किया, उसी तरह मुझ भी ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं करना पड़ा क्योंकि मेरे पास पैसा ज्यादा है नहीं । लेकिन बाकी मित्रों की बात देखता हूं तो बात इस तरह से होती है कि हजारों लाखों रुपयों का खर्चा वही कर सकता है जिस के पास कि इतना रुपया खर्च करने के लिय हो । बड़े बड़े पूंजीवादी जो कि दो तीन लाख खर्च करते हैं, उन को तो इनकम टैक्स के कारण अनुभव होता है कि कैसे हिसाब किया जाय, कैसे इस को दिखाया जाय । लेकिन जब कोई सीधा सादा आदमी दो चार हजार का भी खर्चा कर जाता है तो उन दो चार हजार रुपये के खर्चे को दिखाने के लिये कहता है कि खर्चा ओनोरेरियम (मानधन) में हुआ वह दिखा देता है कि ओनोरेरियम दिया है तो वह तो कानून में पकड़ा जाता है और हम देखते हैं कि जो लाखों रुपये खर्च करते हैं वे कभी नहीं पकड़े जाते । कोई भी आदमी ज्यादा खर्चा करने के कारण पकड़ा नहीं गया है । इसलिये यह प्रोसीज्योर (प्रक्रिया) बिल्कुल बेकार है, इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

इसी तरह से करप्ट प्रैक्टिसैज (भ्रष्टाचार) के बारे में कहा गया है कि यह न की जायें । आप ने कानून इस तरह का बनाया है कि कनवेन्स (वाहन) से मतदाता को नहीं लाना चाहिये । हम ने एक जगह कनवेन्स को पुलिस के सामने पकड़ा और डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के पास ले गये । पुलिस ने उन का स्टेटमेंट लिया जिन्हों ने कहा कि मोटर हम लाये थे । मोटर स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट की किराये से

ली हुई थी। एक बड़े मिनिस्टर साहब न ली थी। तो इतना होने पर भी रिटर्निंग आफिसर ने बताया कि कोई कानून ऐसा नहीं है जिस के अनुसार हम अरेस्ट (गिरफ्तार) कर सकते हैं। आप ने रखा है कि इट इज नाट ए काग्निजेबुल आफेन्स (यह हस्तक्षेपीय अपराध नहीं है)। इलैक्शन के रिजल्ट को जो मेटीरियली अफैक्ट (ठोस रूप से प्रभावित) करे वह करप्ट प्रैक्टिस है लेकिन आप के ऐक्ट में इस चीज को भी आपने नहीं रखा है। तो इस प्रकार से जो करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेज हैं, भ्रष्टाचार है, रिश्वतखोरी है, इन सब बातों को आप इस ऐक्ट से नहीं रोक सकते। और खर्चा वगैरह की जो बात है उस में जो खर्चा करने वाला है उस को तो आप रोक नहीं सकते लेकिन जो बेचारे गरीब हैं उन के रास्ते में आप इस तरह से कानूनी रोड़े अटकाते हैं। यहां के जो लोग बड़े प्रामाणिक और चरित्रशील हैं उन के रास्ते में आप इस तरह से मोह का निर्माण करते हैं। यह मोह की अप्सरा उनकी तपश्चर्या को भंग न करे ऐसा प्रावीजन आप को इस कानून में रखना चाहिये। इस में आप को ऐसा सीधा साधा प्रावीजन रखना चाहिये जिस से किसी को इस प्रकार का मोह न हो।

11 A.M.

आगे चल कर मुझे एक विषय पर और बोलना है। पैप्सू के निर्वाचन बहुत नजदीक आ रहे हैं। आप ने जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपुल ऐक्ट बनाया है उस के लिये इंगलैंड का आदर्श आप ने सामने रखा था। लेकिन इंगलैंड से भी एक कदम आगे जाने का दावा आप लोग करते हैं और दुनिया को आदर्श दिखाने की आप की प्रतिक्रिया है। इस लिये आप ने अंड्यू इनफ्लूऐंस की बात और अंड्यू प्रेशर की बात रखी है कि नाजायज तरीके से कोई किसी को न दबाये, नाजायज इंफ्लूएंस किसी पर न आए। यह कानून वहां पर था। आपने अपने यहां भी १२३ सेक्शन में यह बात रखी है। लेकिन आप इस से और एक कदम आगे गये हैं। आप की सैक्युलैरिज्म की महत्वाकांक्षा होने के कारण आप ने धारा १२४ (५) में एक और प्रोवीजन रखा है। वह आप का प्रोवीजन यह है कि किसी जाति के नाम पर, किसी धर्म के नाम पर, किसी सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर या किसी नैशनल सिम्बल के नाम पर कोई आवाहन न कर सके, किसी को अपील न कर सके। इस के बारे में मैं चाहता हूं कि पैप्सू के निर्वाचन होने के पहले ही यह तय हो जाये, क्योंकि वहां के बहुत से इलैक्शन पटीशन इसी विषय पर हुए थे। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि आप का विधान, आप के जिस कांस्टीट्यूशन को आप ने सामने रख कर शपथ ग्रहण की है उस के भी यह १२४ (५) खिलाफ है।

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

आप ने पढ़ा होगा कि एक कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य के विपक्ष में रोमन कैथालिक पादरियों ने एक बार फतवा निकाला था कि किसी को भी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मैम्बर को वोट नहीं देना चाहिये। लेकिन इस पर ट्रिब्युनल ने जो निर्णय दिया उस में यह कहा कि इट इज दी राइटफुल ड्यूटी आफ दी पादरीज, इट इज बैनीवोलट इन्फ्ल्युएन्स आफ दी पादरीज टु इश्यू सच फतवा (ऐसा फतवा निकालना पादरियों का न्याय्य कर्त्तव्य है, उचित प्रभाव है,) क्योंकि वह बुरी बात नहीं करते हैं। वह यह नहीं कहते कि तुम्हारा बुरा होगा, इसलिये धर्म की प्रतिष्ठा में लोगों की मदद करनी चाहिये। तो यह जो अनड्यू इनफ्लुएंस की बात है तो १२३ में और १२४ (५) में यह इस तरह से है कि धर्म के नाम पर, जाति के नाम पर, जो भी अपील करते हैं, योग्य आवाहन भी करते हैं, तो भी वे कानून

[श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे]

में गुनाह होता है और इस लिये इफ इट मैटीरियली अफैक्ट्स दी रिजल्ट्स आफ दी इलैक्शन और फिर आप उस इलैक्शन को वायड (रद्द) कर सकते हैं। आप ने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी अस्पृश्यता को अलग रखा है। कास्ट, रिलीजियन एंड कम्युनिटीज यू हैव एकनालैज्ड बाई यूअर कांस्टीट्यूशन (आप ने आप के संविधान में जाति, धर्म तथा जमातों को स्वीकार किया है) एंड दी रिप्रैजेंटेशन आफ दी पीपुल ऐक्ट। आप ने अछूतों के लिये अलग जगहें रखीं हैं, जहां केवल एक अछूत खड़ा हो सकता है। वह उस जगह से खड़ा होता है और कहता है कि अछूतों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है, चमारों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है, तो इन अत्याचारों को हटाने के लियें मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी अस्पृश्य लीडर जब तक यह नहीं कहेगा तो उस का अछतों की रक्षा के लिये खड़ा होना बेकार है। लेकिम उस के यह कहने पर आप का इलैक्शन ट्रिब्युनल आ कर उस का गला पकड़ेगा कि तुमने अछूतों को उभारा है, तुम ने करप्ट प्रैक्टिस की है, १२४ (५) में, इस तरह वह दबाया जा सकता है।

पैप्सू में ही आप लीजिये। मुझे इस पर विश्वास नहीं है, लेकिन समझिये कि सिक्खों पर हिन्दू अत्याचार करते हैं या सिक्खों द्वारा अछतों पर अत्याचार होता है। तो अगर कोई इस की चर्चा करता है तो यह अनड्यू इमफ्लुऐंस और करप्ट प्रैक्टिस में आ जाता है। इसी तरह अगर कोई कहता है कि गो रक्षा करेंगे, तो इस के बारे में पिटीशन्स हुई हैं, वह चल भी रही हैं, और कहीं कहीं निर्णय भी हुए हैं कि गोरक्षा करनी चाहिये। यह हिन्दू धर्म के नाम पर अपील करना है और इस लिये करप्ट प्रैक्टिस है। आप कहेंगे वी आर कमिटैड टु सैक्युलर आईडियाज (हम धर्मनिरपेक्ष विचारोंके समर्थक हैं)। यह सैक्युलर आईडिया कहां है? हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में कहीं सैक्युलर शब्द नहीं है, हम कमीटैड नहीं हैं। फिर इस के नामपर आप क्यों इस तरह की रुकावटें डाल रहे हैं। तो जो १२४ (५) सैक्शन है यह एक दम चला जाना चाहिये।

अब थोड़ी कंट्रोवरसी (चर्चा) इम्प्रापर रिजैक्शन (अनुचित अस्वीकार) आफ नामिनेशन पेपर के बारे में भी है। अगर इम्प्रापर ऐक्सैप्टेंस आफ नामिनेशन पेपर हो तो भी इलैक्शन वाइड हो जाता है। यह बड़ी निर्दयता वाली चीज इस कानून में है। इस इम्प्रापर ऐक्सैप्टेंस या इम्प्रापर रिजैक्शन आफ नामिनेशन पेपर की जो चीज़ है इस में बहुत सी बातें मध्य भारत में हुई हैं कि जहां कांग्रेस वालों को डर था तो उन्हों ने अपने ही कैंडिडेट को रख कर उस का नामिनेशन पेपर रिजैक्ट करवालिया और बाद में इलैक्शन वायड करवा लिया। इस प्रकार की बहुत सी बातें मैं आप को बता सकता हूं, लेकिन सब बातों को बताना ठीक नहीं है। मन्दसौरके इलैक्शन में इस प्रकार की बातें हुई हैं और बहुत जगह हुई हैं। इस के लिये मैं मिनिस्टर को बधाई देता हूं कि यह बड़ा आवश्यक इस प्रकार का संशोधन आप ने किया। मैं ने जब पुरानी अपनी कांस्टीट्यूऐंट असेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट की प्रोसीडिंग्ज देखी तो मैं ने देखा कि इस प्रकार का संशोधन डाक्टर अम्बेडकर साहब ने भी रखा था।

मैं आशा करता था कि बहुत जल्दी ही यहां इस प्रकार का एक बिल आयेगा, लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस प्रकार का बिल आज हमारे सामने नहीं है और हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो आज

बिल पेश किया है उस में काफी सुधार और संशोधन करने की गुंजाइश है । श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री मुझे क्षमा करेंगे अगर मैं यह कहूं कि: Our Law Minister has made confusion worse confounded. वैसे एक आध संशोधन में जो क्वालिफिकेशन और डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन के सम्बन्ध में इलैक्शन ट्रिब्युनल को अधिकार दिया है, यह चीज अभिनन्दनीय नहीं है । नामिनेशन पेपर रिजेक्ट या एक्सेप्ट करने के लिये पहली जरूरी बात तो यह है कि: 36. Scrutiny of nominations.—*** (a) that the candidate is not qualified to be chosen to fill the seat under the Constitution or this Act, or (b) that the candidate is disqualified for being chosen to fill the seat under the Constitution or this Act." जो पांच चीजें दी हुई हैं, उन में पहली दो तो यह हैं कि वह वाकई उस के लिये क्वालिफाइड है या डिस्क्वालिफाइड है, इस के बारे में बहुतसे इलैक्शन पेटीशन्स हुई हैं और मैं इस समय यह तो नहीं बतला सकता क्योंकि समय की तंगी है कि कितने निर्णय इलैक्शन पेटीशन्स पर पक्ष में हुए और कितने विपक्ष में, लेकिन मेरी आंखों के सामने इलैक्शन पेटीशन्स् हैं जिस में whether you are qualified or disqualified कितने कंट्रैक्टर्स थे, और कितने सर्विस में थे या नहीं यह तो मैं आपको नहीं बतला सकूंगा, लेकिन मैं आप को इलैक्शन ट्रिब्युनल द्वारा दस इलैक्शन पेटीशन्स पर दिये जजमेंट बता सकता हूं जिनमें क्वालिफिकेशन या डिसक्वालिफिकेशनस के ऊपर ही नामिनेशन पेपर्स रिजैक्ट हुए हैं और मेरी मान्यता है कि अगर इलैक्शन ट्रिब्युनल क्वालिफाइड और डिसक्वालिफाइड के विषय को लेकर ही बैठ जायेगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो आप का बिल लाने का उद्देश्य है वह भी मारा जायेगा और जिस कार्य के लिये आप यह बिल जल्दी ला रहे ह, वह पूर्ण न हो सकेगा और मैं कहने पर बाध्य हूं कि उन के संशोधन से एक प्रकार का कनफ्यूजन पैदा हो गया है, और मेरे हृदय में जो एक कनफ्यूजन हो गया है, वह सब से पहले मंत्री महोदय को साफ करना चाहिये। उन के अनुसार "At the date of the election" means on the date of filling the nomination paper. इस सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने इलैक्शन्स के लाज़ मैं ने पढ़े हैं उन में कहा गया है कि : Those who are qualified to stand for election should present their nomination papers. जिस दिन से आप नामिनेशन पेपर फिल करते (भरते) हैं उस दिन से आप की इलैक्शन की डेट मानी जाती है, कहीं कहीं इस के बारे में झगड़े पैदा किये गये हैं और हमारे ला मिनिस्टर भी बीच बीच में स्क्रूटनी का दिन कहते थे, इलैक्शन का दिन कहते थे, उन की समझ में शायद स्क्रूटिनी का दिन और इलैक्शन का दिन है, तो यह कनफ्यूजन (भ्रम) आज इस सम्बन्ध में यहां पर दीखता है और आप को डेट आफ इलैक्शन क्या है, इस को आप को खास तौर से डिफाइन (निश्चित) कर देना चाहिये, क्योंकि यह ला बहुत गड़बड़ी पैदा करने वाली चीज है और मेरे जैसे सीधे सादे आदमी को इस कारण समझ में नहीं आता ।

स्क्रूटिनी करते वक्त यह देखना चाहिये कि whether he is qualified to stand for election. एक वकील ने इस कानून का यह अर्थ लगाया कि डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन नामिनेशन की डेट में है, इसलिये आप को संशोधन कर के

[श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे]

इस को साफ कर देना चाहिये कि on the date of nomination he should be qualified and not disqualified यह दो शब्द आप को वहां पर रखने चाहियें और जब तक आप इस कानून को अच्छी तरह से आगे नहीं रखते, तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि इस के बारे में बहुत झगड़े होंगे । आगे चल कर मैं एक बड़ी भारी बात देखता हूं जो इस इलैक्शन में आ गई है और जो बहुत जरूरी है। अभी तक प्रान्त में जनरल इलैक्शन होने वाला है और उस के सम्बन्ध में आप को देखना पड़ेगा कि "आफिस आफ प्राफिट" (लाभ का पद) ये जो शब्द हैं और ये "आफिस आफ प्राफिट" के शब्द हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी है, लेकिन "आफिस आफ प्राफिट" की व्याख्या और डैफीनीशन कहीं भी नहीं दी है, कहीं कहीं तक तो हाथी तक चले जाते हैं और कहीं चींटी भी नहीं जा पाती । एक जगह तो यह होता है कि एक शख्स जिस को पच्चीस रुपया साल की माफी मिलती है, उस के लिये कहा जाता है कि उस को चुनाव के लिये नहीं खड़ा होना चाहिये क्योंकि he is a holder of office of profit. उस बेचारे पुजारी को हजारों साल पहले जब यहां के राजा लोग आजकी सेकुलरिज्म जानते नहीं थे, उस मंदिर के पुजारी को उन्हों ने पच्चीस रुपये साल की माफी दे दी, वह पुजारी इलैक्शन के लिये खड़ा नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन कहीं कहीं बड़े बड़े लोग भी चुनाव में खड़े होने दिये जाते हैं । इसलिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि "आफिस आफ प्राफिट" को साफ तौर से डिफाइन करना चाहिये । मैं आप को बताऊं यहीं इस पार्लियामेंट में महाराष्ट्र के एक मेरे मित्र हैं और वह एक जगह के पाटिल हैं, He is a patil. He has appointed another deputy on his behalf on Rs. 45 or so. He is civilly liable. And the unpleasant task of bringing this to the notice of the Speaker falls on me. इस तरह से छोटी छोटी बातें भी "आफिस आफ प्राफिट" में आती हैं। पंजाब की गवर्नमेंट ने यह कानून लागू कर दिया कि वहां पर जो नम्बरदार है यह इस कानून में नहीं आ सकता, आगे चल कर एक बड़ी एनामली (विसंगति) सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के अन्दर यहां पैदा हो गई है । मद्रास असैम्बली के एक मेम्बर की डिसक्वालिफिकेशन का मामला था और वह डिसक्वालिफिकेशन जब इलैक्शन कमीशन के सामने गई तब यह निर्णय किया गया कि किसी की डिसक्वालिफिकेशन होती है और वह डिसक्वालिफिकेशन पेटीशन में या रिटर्निंग अफसर के सामने नहीं लाया, तो वह इलैक्शन कमीशन के सामने नहीं ला सकता । कोई आदमी "आफिस आफ प्राफिट" होल्ड करता है तो होल्ड करने के बाद if the disqualification exists before scrutiny आगे चल कर वह पार्लियामेंट में या प्रेसीडेंट को अपील करे, इलैक्शन कमीशन के पास रेफर (निर्देश) नहीं कर सकता, इस तरह की एक बड़ी असंगतता इस में पैदा हो रही है और इस कारण मैं समझता हूं कि आफिस आफ प्राफिट की अच्छी तरह से व्याख्या करना चाहिये और आगे चल कर कोई भी आदमी डिसक्वालिफाइड हो तो वह पहले की डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन हो या आज की हो इस हाउस के पास उस के लिये कोई रेमडी (उपाय) नहीं है, वह चाहे तो उस के लिये इलैक्शन पेटीशन कर सकता है, लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि उस को ठीक करने का राइट (अधिकार)

बाहर की पार्लियामेंट को हैं, इंगलैंड की पार्लियामेंट को यह हक हासिल हैं। इंगलैंड की पार्लियामेंट को अपना कम्पोजीशन डिसाइड करने का अधिकार है लेकिन हम में वैसा करने का सामर्थ्य नहीं है।

आप को रीप्रेजेन्टेशन आफ दी पीपुल ऐक्ट में संशोधन करना पड़ेगा। आगे चल कर दो बातें में आप के सम्मुख रखना चाहता हूं, एक तो यह है कि यहां एक संशोधन किया गया है कि किसी भी इलैक्शन में जितने डयूली नामिनेटेड कैंडिडेट्स (उचित रूप से नामजद उम्मीदवार) हैं उन को सब को आप को प्रतिवादी करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि इलैक्शन पेटीशन को आप इतना आसान करने की फिक्र न कीजिये। मतलब यह है कि आप के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के इलैक्टोरेट ने जो निर्णय दिया है उस का आप को आदर करना चाहिये, इंगलैंड में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में इलैक्शन पेटीशन्स नहीं की जाती हैं, लेकिन यहां हम देखते हैं कि आप दिन प्रति दिन उस को आसान कर रहे हैं, इलैक्शन कमीशन की देर न हो, इस के लिये कमीशन को अधिकार दिया था कि टाइम के अन्दर वह नहीं आये तो डिसमिस कर दे। इलैक्शन ट्रिब्यूनल के हाथ में ऐसी पावर देना जिस से पेटीशन बेकार में न हो और बिना जरूरत पेटीशन की तादाद न बढ़े, आवश्यक है।

आगे चल कर इलैक्शन के अन्दर जितने कैंडीडेट्स खड़े थे, उन्हों ने विथड्रा किया (नाम वापिस लिया) हो या कन्टेस्ट किया हो, सब को अधिकार होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि इस को शब्द रचना बहुत संदिग्ध है। चेअरमैन एपाइन्ट (नियुक्त) होने के बाद कोई भी रेस्पाडेन्ट हो सकता है। चेअरमन पहले से एपाइन्ट होना है, पेटीशन्स बाद में भी की जाती हैं, बाई एलेक्शन की पेटीशन हुई और उन का निर्णय होता, तो इस प्रकार की बात मेरी समझ में अच्छी नहीं है।

आगे एक और प्वाइंट बता कर मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करने वाला हूं। सेक्शन १२३ के अन्दर जो भ्रष्टाचार किया जाता है उस के बारे में ट्राइब्यूनल को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि यदि ट्राइब्यूनल यह देखती है कि जो कैन्डिडेट है या उस का ऐजेन्ट है उस ने जान बूझ कर भ्रष्टाचार किया नहीं है, और उस की इनफोर्मेशन (ख्याल) से वह भ्रष्टाचार नहीं हुआ है और कैंडिडेट ने प्रापर केअर (उचित सावधानी) ली है कि इस प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार न हो तो उस को वह कन्डोन (माफ) कर सकती है। इस प्रकार की जो इर्रेगुलैरिटीज (अनियमितताये) हों, जैसे प्रिंटिंग इत्यादि की, उन के लिये ट्राइब्यूनल को यह अधिकार होना चाहिये कि यदि उन के लिये प्रापर केअर ली गई है तो वह उस को माफ कर दे।

इतना ही कह कर मैं बैठना चाहता हूं कि यह जो इलैक्शन ला है उस के बारे में हमारे जो कानून मंत्री हैं वह एक बात की तरफ कृपा कर के ध्यान दें कि उन्हों ने जो सेक्शन्स रक्खे हैं उन के सिवा जिन सेक्शन्स या धाराओं की अर्जेन्सी (शीघ्र आवश्यकता) है उन के बारे में भी संशोधन करने के हमारे रास्ते में रुकावट न डालें।

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): I rise to support the motion. It is a matter of satisfaction that this Bill seeks to remove several of the obvious defects which were found by experience in the two Acts of 1950 and 1951. Sir, especially welcome is the proposal of the insertion of Section 36A in the 1951 Act which provides for appeal before the Election Tribunal from the decision of the Returning Officer rejecting or accepting nomination.

[Shri Dabhi]

We know that Election Tribunals have set aside scores of elections on the ground of improper rejections of nominations in spite of the fact that the rival candidates had raised no objection whatsoever to the rejection of the nomination papers. And the result has been that several successful candidates who had won the elections have had to again go through all the stress and strain and the suspense and worry of election campaign and had to spend several thousands of rupees to fight again elections which they had already won. In my opinion, even though all the amendments, which have been sought to be made in this Bill, are passed there would be still remaining certain loopholes and ambiguities which need to be removed. I shall mention some of these defects and ambiguities which require to be removed so that the Select Committee may suggest suitable amendments to this House.

I shall first refer to Sub-section 5 of Section 36 of the Representation of the People Act 1951 which is being amended by this Bill. This sub-section (5) reads as under:

> "(5) The Returning Officer shall hold the scrutiny on the date appointed in this behalf under clause (b) of section 30 and shall not allow any adjournment of the proceedings except when such proceedings are interrupted or obstructed by riot or open violence or by causes beyond his control:
>
> Provided that in case an objection is made the candidate concerned may be allowed time to rebut it not later than the next day but one following the date fixed for scrutiny, and the Returning Officer shall record his decision on the date to which the proceedings have been adjourned."

So, this proviso allows a person who objects to his rival candidate's nomination papers sometime to rebut the objection. But sometimes it so happens that a candidate who has objected to the nomination of his rival candidate produces certain *prima facie* evidence, and still owing to certain circumstances and owing to not getting sufficient time, sometimes he is not able to produce certain relevant papers and sometimes it is absolutely necessary also to rebut any other defence of the other candidate against whom the objection has been made. As the law provides, only the man against whom the objection has been made is allowed time. There is no mention here that the objector also may be allowed some time, but in the last election I had one experience of such a case in which it was absolutely necessary that if the objector had been allowed only one day to get certain relevant papers then his objection would have been upheld. So my suggestion to the Select Committee is that not only the man against whom the objection is made should be allowed some time—one day or two days—but if necessary, if the Returning Officer thinks in his discretion proper then he may allow also the objector some time to rebut the defence that might have been made by the candidate

Then in this proviso it is stated here, "Provided that in case an objection is made the candidate concerned may be allowed time to rebut it not later than the next day but one following the date fixed for scrutiny". At least I have not been able to understand the meaning of the expression "not later than the next day but one following the date fixed for scrutiny".

We know that under section 30(c) of the 1951 Act, the late date for withdrawal of candidature is the third day after the date of the scrutiny of nomination papers. It is not clear to me as to what is meant by "not later than the next day but one following the date". My suggestion is that this expression should be made simpler.

I go to clause 25. This clause wants to replace section 81. Section 81 says that an election petition calling in question any election will be presented

within such time as may be prescribed. With regard to the new amendment, note No. 11 in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, on page 22, says:

"Under sub-section (1) of section 81, the period of limitation for presenting an election petition is left to be prescribed by rules which is not very satisfactory. It is proposed to specify this period in the section itself. Forty five days are allowed for lodging the return of election expenses and, adding 15 days to it, the period of limitation for presenting an election petition may be two months from the date of the election of the returned candidate........."

This is all right. The reasoning is also all right. There can be no objection to that. Instead of leaving this to be prescribed by the rules, the actual period is to be mentioned in the Act itself. My suggestion is that the same reasoning should be applied to section 76 of the Act of 1951. This old section 76 is sought to be substituted by a new section 76 by means of clause 23 of this Bill. The new section 76 says:

"Within the prescribed time after every election there shall be lodged with the Returning Officer in respect of each contesting candidate a return of election expenses......"

If in section 81 it was necessary to prescribe the number of days exactly, I do not understand why here it should be left to be prescribed by the rules. My suggestion is that here also, in place of the words "Within the prescribed time" the words "Within 45 days" should be substituted. It should not be left to the rules to fix the period. We should say '45 days' in section 76 also.

Then, I would refer to clause 17. where section 38 is sought to be substituted by a new section. Sub-section (2) of the proposed new section 38 says:

"(2) The said list shall contain the names in alphabetical order and the addresses of the contesting candidates as given in the nomination papers, together with such other particulars as may be prescribed."

The actual difficulty in the elections is as to how the alphabetical order is to be decided, whether according to the English language or whether according to the regional language. In some cases the names have been arranged according to the English alphabetical order and in some cases according to the regional languages in which the electoral rolls have been published. That point should be made clear. I have experience of this in my constituency. Another difficulty that arises is this: whether the names are to be arranged according to the surnames or according to the names. There must be some definite provision as to what is meant by alphabetical order and whether it should be according to the surnames or according to the names and whether it will be according to the English language or the regional language.

Then, I shall refer to another important question about election expenses. We know that the maximum scales of election expenses are prescribed by Schedule V of the rules. But, as one hon. Member just now said, the term 'election expenses' has not been defined anywhere. This has led to several election petitions. On the ground that a particular candidate had not included certain items in the account of election expenses, petitions have been filed. There have been several decided cases also on this question. There is difference of opinion as to what is meant by election expenses. In one case it was stated that expenses of friends at parties for promotion of the political views of the candidate are not expenses for the conduct or management of his election. In another case it was stated that donations to a newspaper started with the object of preventing abuse of public funds and misuse of influence are not election expenses of a candidate. There are several decided cases where a difference of opinion is ex-

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pressed. Special difficulty arises where a candidate stands from a party. It is very difficult sometimes to say whether particular expenses incurred by a party are to be included in the election expenses of the candidate or not. In one case it is held that the expenses of a meeting held to promote the political views of a party and not for the purpose of promoting a particular candidate's election, are not election expenses of the candidates. The very fact that so many election petitions have been filed on this ground shows that it is absolutely necessary that we must define the term 'election expenses' and say what are the items to be included in election expenses and what are not to be included.

Lastly I shall refer to "office of profit". You know that the term "office of profit" is not defined anywhere either in the Constitution itself or in the Representation of the People Act of 1951. This point has also led to several petitions. We know the instance of the Members in Vindhya Pradesh. There is difference of opinion with regard to the meaning of "office of profit". We have taken this expression from the English Election law. There is no exact definition of the term "office of profit" in the English law: but there are several decided cases. which lay down the meaning of this term. We thought we could follow that. But, the Election Commissioner himself while giving his opinion in he case of cerain M.L.As. in Vindhya Pradesh. as to whether they held an office of profit or not. expressed an opinion which is not quite the same as it is understood in the English law. It is very important to know what is meant by "office of profit". I would like to read a few lines from a book called *A Guide to Election law* by a Lawyer. with a foreword by Mr. Puranik. a member of the Public Service Commission. On page 37 of this Book, this is what is stated:

"Apart from the technicalities of the U.K. law on this subject. it is clear enough that the expression 'office of profit' as it occurs in article 102(1)(a) and article 191(1)(a) of our Constitution must be given its literal, wide and comprehensive meaning so as to include any office to which no salary, fee or allowance is attached, but which nevertheless carries powers patronage and influence. and which so give the holder material advantages."

Further on it is stated:

"In view of these considerations, an honorary office to which no salary, fees or allowances are attached would nonetheless be an office of profit, if the incumbent of such an office would, by reason of his holding that office, exercise governmental powers whether executive or judicial of wield influence or patronage. All honorary magistrates, village munsiffs and all honorary offices which involve any powers or patronage are therefore disqualified."

You will see that this is a very wide definition of "office of profit". The Election Commissioner has not concurred with this definition. This is what he has stated in giving his opinion to the President with regard to the Members of the Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly. I will read a few lines. He says:

"......reference was also made to the definition of the term 'office of profit' in Iyer's Law Lexicon of British India. The Commission feels that it will not be of very much real assistance if one analyses all the definitions and authorities cited in regard to this matter. Parliamentary life in England has its own peculiar history and tradition going back for many centuries and recourse had to be had there at times to legal fictions in order to get rid of technical legal difficulties arising directly from the history of development of this branch of parliamentary law and practice.....

Although the expression 'office of profit' has been adopted in our Constitution and laws, it can hardly mean the same thing technically as it does in England."

I wanted to draw the attention of the House to the fact that there is much difference between what the Election Commissioner meant by the term "office of profit" and what is meant by this term in English Election Law. Ordinarily, we would be guided by the English law as this term has been taken from English law. I do not know what would happen if this expression comes for interpretation before the Supreme Court. So, I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that it is absolutely necessary that we must define the term "office of profit" so that no doubt is left and it may not lead to several election petitions. With these words I again welcome this Bill and hope that the Select Committee would take into consideration the suggestions made by me.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): The hon. Minister in his speech frankly admitted that he does not consider all these amendments as exhaustive and that he does not consider the resulting Act as final but that is not a fact discovered by the present Law Minister. I had the pleasure of looking into the discussions of 1950 and 1951. The learned Law Minister in 1951 said 'I do not consider the present Act as final. After the next election and if necessary after subsequent elections we will sit down and make all necessary amendments'. So the inadequacy of present law has not come to the Government as a surprise. The hon. Minister tried to shift the burden on to the Members of the House. It would have been proper on the part of the Government after the general elections and subsequent bye-elections to give an opportunity to all concerned to say what they wanted on this matter. After all Government have approached this question in a very very inadequate fashion. The whole attitude has been to find out the administrative difficulties and remove them. I do not see why administrative bottlenecks should not be overcome. Certainly, they have to be. In the Statement of objects and reasons it is stated that the Government and the Election Commission found out certain difficulties. That is good. But there is another party to the whole show. The people occupy the central place and they ought to occupy the central place in the show.

People through their organisations, and through their representatives have given vent to their opinions. As such the minimum Government could do was to call together a conference of all parties and discuss the whole matter threadbare. In that case, it would not have been necessary for the hon. Minister to come and say that it is not he who is at fault but it is the Members of the House who are to be found fault with. Now I mentioned that the whole approach has been inadequate. After all, adult franchise, ballot box system, etc. are all not an end in themselves. They are a means to an end, about which there is no disagreement between this side or that. Well, we believe that in a society like ours with powerful interests entrenched in influential positions, even if the best rules are framed yet they have their own limitations. But that does not mean that we should not endeavour to see that the people are given the greatest possible facility to exercise their franchise and to choose the form of Government they like. Now in the present Bill you will see that they have considered only some administrative questions and they have dropped everything else. For example, there is the instance of Armed Forces. There was some difference with regard to the forces occupying Government buildings and those officers who were living in private owned buildings. The members of Armed Forces who were kept in barracks had to vote in the locality of their origin, while the officers voted in the locality of their residence. But there is a major question. In answer to a question in this House it was stated by the hon. Minister that only 40

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per cent of the Armed Forces was enrolled and out of this only 50 per cent. voted in the last elections. Are we to believe that the members of the Armed Forces are less politically alive than the general masses of this country or is there any defect in the organisation as such? Is it that the members of the Armed Forces are given no opportunity to know the issues involved in the elections? Is it that the secrecy of the vote is not vouchsafed? All these things have to be looked into but here a minor technical difficulty alone is attended to. That is a very imperfect and inadequate approach.

Then there is the rule with regard to corrupt practices. The Act considers it as corrupt practice if anybody induces or attempts to induce the people to vote or not to vote on the threat of divine displeasure. I do not know what happened in these parts of India but even the blindest man in our areas could not help feeling that in the last elections the church dignitaries played a part which any democrat will consider extremely objectionable. For the time being the result might have been advantageous to a particular party—the party in power—but how does it affect our political life and future? I remember cases where Bishops of several denominations advised their following to vote in such and such a way. At least one Bishop of a particular denomination gave out a whole list of parties to whom one should not vote. You can vote, but then, you will go to Hell, that is all! Not only the blessings of this earth will be denied, but in the other world also, you will get brimstone and fire. In the latter days of the election, in fact, prayer meetings and Church congregations became practically election meetings. And there was a letter published in the papers by a priest himself in which he said: "I stood by the Congress. Not only that. I advised my little flock that they should all vote for the Congress. I also held a miniature election". He held a rehearsal of an election with various boxes. The design of the hon. Ox was also there, and then the whole congregation was asked to vote. I am sure Mr. Thomas will say that this letter appeared in the papers.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): I deny it.

Shri Punnoose: There was also the counting of votes. One vote was found in the box placed for the Democratic Front—the United Front of Leftists—and the priest enquired: "I ask the congregation who voted for the United Front?" One Matthew did it. Poor Matthew was asked to go and take that vote and put it in the box with the insignia of the ox.

This sort of thing was done. Is it that our rules have proved ineffective in this respect? I am quite sure that in spite of Party differences, several Congressmen do not like the idea of Religion intervening in Elections. I know of a particular member who had the benefit of this propaganda. He said: "What could I do? These people *i.e.* the priests are doing all this. It is very difficult during elections to say "no" to a man who is canvassing for us, but generally, I am prepared to admit that the vast majority of Congressmen do not want the priests and the Church to play a part like this. So can we not frame some rule to prevent it? Several newspapers have published articles and editorials over this, but has the Election Commission taken note of it? Has Government taken note of it? Has any provision been made here?

Then I will select a small matter. Complaints were heard all over India about the part played by Ministers in the Elections. I have no objection in Ministers going about canvassing votes because they are leaders of political parties. But they often go keeping the national flag flying, and definitely spending State-owned petrol. This may be very insignificant, but very important if you want to create confidence in the people regarding the im-

partiality of the election. I myself saw Ministers using state cars. Personally I believe that the Ministers—90 per cent. of them—are very ineffective canvassers of votes, but I do not want them to go about like that. If they want to canvass votes, let them go in their own cars, or let them hire cars for the time being. At least, do not keep the national flag on them. Then, about petrol, let it not at least be made apparent that it is State-owned petrol.

Another example, we talk about election petitions. For an election petition, one has to pay Rs. 1,000. I know of candidates who have not put in election petitions simply because they could not find Rs. 1,000. Is it necessary to reduce this amount? Has the Government considered it? Has the Election Commission considered it?

Then, it is considered an unfair electoral practice to employ violence to influence votes, but allegations—open allegations—have come in papers and from responsible political leaders and members of Assemblies, that certain Congress leaders—not all of them, but many of them—have tried to organize *goonda* gang (not Ministerial gangs, but *goonda* gangs) and tried to influence the electorate. Are we sure that after passing this amendment this thing will not happen or will be minimised?

So, what I want to underline is that the whole approach of the Elections Commission and the Government has been very narrow, very insufficient and very inadequate. Therefore, while considering this Bill, though technically objected to, I believe the Select Committee will try to consider everything that is connected at least with these amendments, and I hope the Government will place a date by which they will be able to go into the matter lock, stock and barrel. But even then, it will not be complete. We will have to re-examine it, re-open the question, and do the needful to bring about the necessary amendments. But, for the time being, I will point out a few difficulties, a few insufficiencies, that appear to me in the present amendments themselves.

I mentioned about the Armed Forces. We have to find provisions ensuring conditions encouraging them to participate in voting. At least we have to make sure that it is not due to any administrative difficulty that they keep away from enlistment and voting.

In clause 6 amending Section 23 of the 1950 Act, the first proviso is:

> "Provided that if for any reason the electoral roll for any constituency is not revised, or the revision of the electoral roll for any constituency is not completed, in any year, the validity or continued operation of the electoral roll shall not thereby be affected."

Why this is not like the monsoon, an uncertain thing.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Monsoon is a very certain thing.

Shri Punnoose: But, sometimes it comes late.

Why should there be delay, why should there be failure on the part of the machinery to prepare the electoral roll? And if there is failure, why should we suffer for that? Do you mean to say that the voters, a number of them who have come of age, should be prevented from voting simply because a few officers refuse to move, to do their duty in time? So, this proviso has to be deleted.

Then there is inclusion of names in electoral rolls—Clause 6, amendment of Section 25 of the 1950 Act. This one particular instance will show how far away from realities our Government is. In ordinary times you can get your name included by applying to the Electoral Registration Officer, but if elections are very near and when there is absolutely no time, then you

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must run as far as Delhi. If there is any sense behind these provisions, then it should be made easier at that time. Why should that application be made to the Election Commission in Delhi? As a matter of fact, in the last general elections, several of my friends—at least three or four cases I know—could not stand because the Election Commission could not deal with the matter at that time. I do not say it is a big mistake on the part of the Election Commission or negligence. They had to deal with a lot of papers. Naturally, three or four of us could not stand. So, what is the difficulty, what is the harm in giving that power to the Registration Officer himself, especially in view of the fact that there is a right of appeal to the Election Commission after that? Therefore, according to me, sub-clause (2) must be deleted.

Then, about the fee—the prescribed fee. The prescribed fee is Rs. 50 and that money is never to be returned even when your name is not admitted. If it is our desire to see that everybody is enlisted, then that amount has to be reduced.

It must be reduced to a nominal amount of Rs. 5.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Eight annas.

Shri Punnoose: I have no objection, but I would not be so radical as that.

Shri B. S. Murthy: That will be given by him.

Shri Punnoose: Let the fee be reduced to Rs. 5, and let it be incorporated in the Bill as the prescribed amount.

Then I come to Clause 8, which says that every local authority in a State shall, when so requested by the Election Commission or the Chief Electoral Officer of the State, make available to any Electoral Registration Officer such staff as may be necessary for the performance of any duties in connection with the preparation and revision of electoral rolls. That is very good; but one of the biggest difficulties experienced at the present day is that the enumerators, who go about for enumeration, have absolutely no interest in it. The poor overworked, underpaid teachers are asked to do this job also, practically for nothing. They will have to be given reasonable remuneration, which, if it has to be paid in time, must be met by the Central Government.

Then we have a sub-clause regarding submission of election returns. You know what it means. If I might say so, without casting any aspersions, if all of us get up and place our accounts of actual expense, they will go into staggering amounts. After all, the submission of the election returns is only a test to find out whether you know the art of account-writing. The wealtheir the man, the easier it is for him to do it, because he will employ an expert in the manipulation of accounts, to do the job very well.

It has also been felt that within two months, the Election Commission could not go into these accounts and take decisions. So, that time is now sought to be made unlimited. The time-limit is now taken away. What is the result? Suppose I am now told that there is a fault in my election accounts and that I should answer it, heaven knows what I could do. Probably, I will lose my seat, for, what can I do, how can I find out all the evidences now?

As regards the complainant he also cannot be expected to bring in evidence, after one or one and a half years. Therefore, some reasonable time-limit should be made, or the Election Commission must develop a machinery with the aid of which it can look into these things within a short time. Otherwise, both the member as well as the complainant will be put to a lot of difficulties.

Clause 12 contemplates a change in regard to the polling booths. Polling booths within a polling station will hereafter be called polling stations. And there will be only one presiding officer

for one polling station, but the wording in the clause is 'one polling station in the same locality'. What does the term 'locality' mean? For instance, Delhi can be considered a locality. So the word locality has to be replaced by the word premises.

Then we come to clause 13. A Scheduled Caste candidate has got a particular obligation, according to the rules, as they stand. They have to file two declarations; Hereafter they will have to file only one. But still the special obligation on the part of a Scheduled Caste candidate continues. He must go in person to a magistrate, and get the verification done. In the case of the other candidates, that kind of obligation is not there. They can simply sign their nomination papers, and send them on through their agents, or through a lawyer, by an affidavit. But why should a Scheduled Caste candidate be asked to go and appear in person before a magistrate?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Because he is an unknown commodity in India.

Shri Punnoose: There are many practical difficulties. I shall relate a personal experience in the last general elections. I was in hiding, at that time and I sent my nomination paper from my underground quarters. Another person, who was a Scheduled Caste candidate, also sent his nomination paper, from the shelter. But he was asked to appear before the magistrate. He did so, and was arrested. While I came to Parliament, he went into the jail. So, this question of the Scheduled Caste candidate appearing in person before a magistrate is an unnecessary obligation and obstruction placed on the Scheduled Caste Members. After all, what is needed is that they should be identified as belonging to some particular section of the Scheduled Castes. That can be done through other ways, through an affidavit, or through respectable witnesses. Then there is the case of serious illness. A seriously ill candidate can appear through his agent, but a Scheduled Caste candidate, no matter however ill he may be, must appear in person before a magistrate. This amounts to a disability imposed on the Scheduled Caste and has to be removed immediately.

12 Noon

Coming to the disqualifications in the proposed sub-section (3C), we find

> "........such person shall not be deemed to be duly nominated as a candidate unless his nomination paper is accompanied by a certificate issued in the prescribed manner by the Election Commission to the effect that he has not been dismissed for corruption or disloyalty to the State."

So, if an officer is dismissed for disloyalty, only after five years, and then too with a certificate from the Election Commission, can he be a candidate. 'Disloyalty', 'Subversive activities',— all these are very vague terms, indulged in more often for party purposes than otherwise. I remember, in the 1951 discussion, Pandit Kunzru raised this point. It is a fact that we have got a party Government, and so the question arises, who is to decide whether a person is disloyal as a Government servant. Is it dependent on the judgment of a court? No. You know very well the provisions by which a Government officer can be dismissed,— 'provided there is sufficient reason for suspicion that he is indulging in disloyal or subversive activities.' It is necessary therefore that this disqualification is definitely removed. It has been causing a lot of hardship to a number of persons. I know cases where some public servants dismissed from service for subversive activities stood as candidates in the last municipal elections in my State, and won by thumping majority. Give the people a chance. Let the voters decide; they have the right to decide whether a person is disloyal or not. Let it not be left to the caprices of the ruling party. In our opinion, therefore, it is necessary that disloyalty to the state should be removed from the list of grounds for disqualification.

[Shri Punnoose]

Next, I come to the question of the nomination papers. When I read these portions earlier. I had absolutely no doubt, but, thanks to the very speech of the hon. Minister, I find myself very much confused. I thought first that all questions regarding the acceptance or rejection of a nomination paper will be decided by the judge, and that on very special and rare occasions only when the acceptance or rejection of a nomination paper had vitiated the whole election, will the Election Tribunal go into the whole matter. But from what the hon. Minister explained, I understand that the judge will look into only one question, *i.e.* whether there is any *prima facie* disqualification, arising out of the filling up of the nomination paper, and certain other technicalities.

Shri Biswas: Not exactly that. As a matter of fact, the present law on that subject is not modified. The grounds on which the nomination paper can be set aside are set out in Section 36 of the parent Act.

If I gave you that impression, then I have to say that I have been misunderstood. If you will look at section 36, you will find sub-section (2) states the grounds on which a nomination paper may be refused. And the very first ground is that the candidate is not qualified to be chosen to fill the seat under the Constitution and the second ground, that the candidate is disqualified for being chosen to fill the seat under the Constitution, and so on. Therefore, the question of disqualification or absence of qualification is a ground on which a nomination paper can be set aside by the Returning Officer, and if the Returning Officer does set aside a nomination on such a ground there will be an appeal to the new Tribunal against that decision. But suppose that disqualification is not known to the rival candidate and that point is not taken. Very well, but that disqualification continues to adhere to the candidate till the date of election. We are going to add an express provision that if the Election Tribunal on the consideration of an election petition finds that a candidate is disqualified on the date of election or does not possess the necessary qualification on that date then . the Election Tribunal shall be competent to decide this question upon that election petition. All that is necessary. Suppose this disqualification was there from the very beginning, from the date of nomination, but then it was not known, and, therefore, the point was not taken, but the same disqualification continued till the date of election, it will be open to the Election Tribunal on an election petition to consider this matter.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: Supposing that disqualification is not known to the opposing candidate and that disqualification arises out of a contract made with the Government and the man, before the date of election, gives up that contract, then there is no remedy. On the date of election he is not disqualified, but he has disqualification all along.

Shri Biswas: The new clause which empowers the Election Tribunal to go into this question of disqualification provides that the disqualification must exist on the date of election, and therefor, what you suggest may be possible.

Shri Punnoose: My position with regard to that is that the nomination paper affair should be made as simple as possible. In fact, it was seriously suggested in 1951 that there should be no nomination paper at all. The candidate and his proposer and seconder go to the officer and give their names, or if the candidate cannot go he will sign the paper saying that he is prepared to accept the proposal. I do not know whether it should be so simple as that. Anyway the whole thing has to be very much simplified, and in cases where doubts arise, we stand for deciding the whole matter, as far as possible, by the Judge himself. Only very rarely should that question be agitated again before the Election Commission, because it is creating so

much of difficulties for the people and the candidates.

Then, with regard to the filing of complaints, it is said that any aggrieved candidate can do that, but whether by him or his agent is not mentioned. I think it has to be added that either the candidate or his agent on his behalf can go and do this.

Then there is another important thing given in clause 19—appointment of polling agents. According to the present arrangement, the candidate or his agent has to appoint the polling agents before three days. That time-limit is taken away. But still it is specified that they should go to the Returning Officer. The Returning Officer is a very busy officer at that time. He has to go to several polling stations and look to the arrangements etc. With the result that my experience in my Assembly constituency was that I had to spend something like 25 gallons of petrol running after the Returning Officer, to get it filed. Why should not the simpler method of going to the Presiding Officer—presenting an application in duplicate form be adopted? Why should that formality be observed before the Returning Officer? That change, I hope, can be very easily made by the Minister.

Then there is sub-clause (47) to clause 19—appointment of counting agents. Here the authorisation should be made by the Returning Officer, while in a previous clause it was stated that the Assistant Returning Officer could supervise the counting business. So the Assistant Returning Officer also has to be authorised to appoint counting agents.

Then regarding the number of counting agents it is said 'one or more persons but not exceeding such number as may be prescribed'. The fact is that it is humanly impossible to check this with one or two or three. There must be as many agents—if it has to be effective—as there are counting parties. I know of cases where 24 counting parties sat and counted because they had to deal with 6 lakhs of votes. And there was one counting agent going about! That is worse than useless. Therefore, let us not be stingy about it. There can be as many counting agents as there are counting parties so that it may be looked into properly.

These are some of the suggestions which have struck me and I am sure that the Select Committee will have ample opportunity to make corrections. The whole question, as far as it is possible now, should be looked at from the standpoint of the people, how all these changes will affect them, whether they will make it easier for them to go to the poll and vote. I have raised some of the difficulties; other difficulties have to be looked into and until and unless they are removed, elections will become a farce and people will not have any confidence in that sort of thing. Therefore, I would request Government not to be very nervous about the time-limit. Of course, we will have to do it as early as possible. But the whole question has to be looked into as minutely as possible at the present moment. These are my observations.

Shri Tulsidas: As I said before, the election law is a law which, in my opinion, should not be tinkered with and should be only amended after thorough inquiry and investigation and after getting all the views of the people here as well as the public.

I am very glad that the hon. Minister has given an assurance that a comprehensive legislation will be brought forward after going into the different decisions of the High Courts and of the Election Tribunals. I hope that at that time ample opportunity will be given to the Members of this House as well as the other House and also the members of the public who have any views to express.

I find that this legislation has been brought forward because there was urgent necessity on account of the future elections which might take place very soon in some of the States. Well I find that this Bill contains 41 amend-

[Shri Tulsidas]

ments and I do not think that all the amendments are entirely necessary and are required urgently, as it is pointed out. However, I am not quarrelling on that point as the hon. Minister has already given that assurance. I would refer, therefore, to some of the clauses which, to my mind, require a certain amount of clarification, and I am sure the Select Committee will look into these points.

With regard to clause 6, the revision of the electoral roll, it has been provided that the roll will be revised every year, by the officer but there is no provision that new rolls will be prepared even once in 20 years. This is how it has been amended. It may not be necessary to prepare fresh rolls but it is necessary that whenever certain changes are made when the rolls are revised, due publicity should be given to them so that people who want to have changes may be in a position to know whether those changes have been made.

The question has also to be looked into whether a person will have a vote in two different States. I do not know whether it would be avoided. It has been provided here that

> "if the applicant is registered in the electoral roll of any other constituency in the same State the Election Commission or, as the case may be, the Electoral Registration Officer, shall inform the Electoral Registration Officer of that constituency, and that officer shall, on receipt of the information, strike off the applicant's name from that electoral roll."

Why is this confined to any other constituency in the same state. There is no reason why persons should be entitled to vote in two different States. I hope this will be looked into by the Select Committee.

Now I refer to clause 9. The effect of this clause will be that there is no time limit whatsoever within which the Election Commission must decide whether the return of election expenses has been lodged according to the rules within time and in the manner prescribed or not. I think that there should be some specific time limit. It cannot be left in the hands of the Election Commissioner and must be looked into by the Committee.

With regard to clause 11, the Returning Officer can count the votes at different places. This is a very important thing. The counting of votes at different places is bound to create many malpractices. I do not understand why this change is necessary, that counting of votes can be done at different places. It is all right in places like Bombay or Calcutta where counting can be done in different places not very far from each other. If counting is to be done at different places how is the candidate going to have his agent to look after the counting? That is a thing which I do not understand.

Shri Punnoose: Have a number of counting agents.

Shri Tulsidas: Then I come to clause 12. According to this clause, the same person can be appointed as the Presiding Officer for more than one polling station in the same locality. What is the meaning of this word "locality"? I do not understand how "locality" is going to be defined. This is again a matter for the Select Committee to go into. This change is not necessary in my opinion.

Then with regard to clauses 29 and 30. This is the question of the Election Tribunal acting notwithstanding the casual absence of not more than one member. This is most objectionable. I do not think the Election Tribunal should act when one member is absent. There are always three persons. If one member is absent and two members continue to hear the case and decide it, it is not correct. I do not think this is a proper thing to do. I do not think this amendment was necessary. That is most objectionable from my point of view.

In clause 30 it is provided that the Election Commission can withdraw a case pending before one Tribunal and

transfer it to another and then the new Tribunal may proceed with the trial from the point at which it was withdrawn. I cannot understand this. Either it must be heard *de novo* or the same Tribunal must continue to hear the case. I cannot understand why when the Election Commission withdraws a case from one Tribunal and transfers it to another. The new Tribunal may hear it from the point at which it was transferred. I do not know the reason why this amendment was required. This is one of the most objectionable amendments in this Bill. I hope the Select Committee will look into this because it is necessary to have the elections in a fair and just manner.

I know that a number of changes and suggestions can be made so that the malpractices and the corrupt practices are avoided as much as possible. But as the scope of the Bill is limited to certain amendments, I am not going into them. But, when the new legislation is brought in, I would like to bring forward a number of suggestions on the question of the fair and free election.

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : सभापति जी, यह चुनाव सम्बन्धी जो संशोधक विधेयक उपस्थित है मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं। आज इस बात पर बहुत विवाद हुआ कि सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सामने जब यह बिल जाये तो पूरी जो विधि है चुनाव सम्बन्धी उस के ऊपर विचार करके संशोधन उपस्थित करने का अधिकार दिया जाय या नहीं। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि वह सारा मामला खुलता तब तो बहुत विलम्ब होने की सम्भावना थी और २१ अगस्त तक कदाचित् सिलैक्ट कमेटी इस काम को पूरा भी नहीं कर सकती। मैं समझता हूं कि इस में विलम्ब करना बहुत खतरनाक है, क्योंकि बहुत से जो उप निर्वाचन हो रहे हैं उन में इस से जिस रूप में यह उपस्थित किया गया है लाभ नहीं उठाया जा सकेगा। इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि जिस रूप में यह उपस्थित किया गया है उस में जब यह प्रवर समिति के सामने जायगा तो जो भी इस में आवश्यक संशोधन होंगे और जिन की आवश्यकता होगी, वे कर दिये जावेंगे। तो फिर इस से इन उपचुनावों में इसी वक्त लाभ पहुंच सकेगा।

जो चुनाव सम्बन्धी विधि बनी है, अनुभव ने हमें यह बताया है कि उस में बहुत सी त्रुटियां हैं। जो पिटीशनें दाखिल हुईं और उन के फैसले में जितना विलम्ब हुआ और जिन बुनियादों पर, जिन आधारों पर, वे पिटीशनें दाखिल हुईं उन में ऐसा आधार भी था कि एक परचा खारिज हो गया, चाहे सही खारिज हुआ या गलत हुआ, तो दोनों ही हालत में चुनाव पर भारी प्रभाव पड़ता है, इस लिये चुनाव रद्द हो गया। चुनाव कराने में कितना खर्चा होता है, कितनी परेशानी होती है : सरकार का खर्चा होता है वह तो अलग है। एक व्यक्ति जो चुना गया है उस पर इस का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है। यह जो चुनाव रद्द हुआ तो उस की गलती से नहीं हुआ। अगर रिटर्निंग अफसर ने गलत या सही चुनाव परचा स्वीकार कर लिया तो उस के कारण इलैक्शन रद्द होता है, इस कारण जो चुनाव में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्ति हैं उन को कितना कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है। यह परेशानी और कष्ट अलग है। और सरकार का जो खर्चा होता है वह अलग है। उस पर यह चुनाव एक तलवार की सी चीज़ बन गई है।

तो इस प्रस्तुत संशोधन विधेयक में मुझे इस बात की झलक दिखाई पड़ी कि जो अनुभव इस बीच में चुनाव कमीशन को हुआ है, उस का प्रमाण दे कर उस ने तुरन्त उस के अन्दर संशोधन करने की बात सरकार के सामने रखी। अनेकों त्रुटियां उस पूरी विधि में हैं, और जैसा कि माननीय ला मिनिस्टर ने बताया

[श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री]

वह एक व्यापक विधि इस सम्बन्ध में लाना चाहते हैं। तो वह तो जब आवेगी तब आवेगी। आज इस संशोधन विधेयक के दायरे को बड़ा करना और सारी चीज़ों के स्कोप को बढ़ा देना, जैसे मेरे मित्र श्री तुलसीदास किलाचन्द जी ने कहा था, हानिकारक है, क्योंकि अभी हमारे सामने मार्च से यही चीज़ है और हम ने कुछ इसी के ऊपर विचार किया है। इस के दायरे में रह कर कुछ आवश्यक बातें ऐसी हो सकती हैं कि जिनको हम इस में तुरन्त ला सकते हैं, जैसे हमारे काउन्सिल आफ स्टेट्स के सदस्यों के ज़रिये खर्चे का दाखिल करना अनावश्यक है, यह बात ला मिनिस्टर ने मानी। उसी दायरे से इसी बात का भी सम्बन्ध है कि चुनाव के खर्चे को ठीक २ तरीके से रखना और उस के सम्बन्ध में जितने प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं, उन प्रतिबन्धों को दिमाग में रख कर चुनाव संघर्ष को चलाना और चुनाव संघर्ष के साथ साथ उस खर्चे की सीमा पर ध्यान रखना कि कहीं हम सीमा से बाहर न जाने पावें, बड़ा कठिन है।

यह ऐसा ही है कि पानी में खड़े रहे और दामन तर न होने पाये। मुझे यह तो आसान लगता है कि भगवान कृष्ण युद्ध के मैदान में गीता जैसे शास्त्र का वर्णन किये हों, वह तो संभव हो सकता है इसमें जितने प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं उन के रहते हुए इस खर्चे को आना पाई करके ठीक ठीक रखना और वाउचर्स को पूरा करना यह कठिन मालूम होता है। टंडन जी ने जिस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है और यह रिटर्न्स दाखिल करने का जो प्रपंच है, उस को किसी न किसी रूप में ऐसा माडीफाई (परिवर्तित) करना चाहिये, इस ढंग से उस को करना चाहिये, जिस से कम से कम अनैतिकता की गुंजाइश हो। हम यह सब जानते हैं कि हम पूरी तौर पर उस सच्चाई को कायम नहीं रख सके हैं कि जो सच्चाई यह विधि चाहती है लेकिन हमें उस पर हस्ताक्षर करने पड़ते हैं और लिखना पड़ता है। हम अपने पार्लियामेंटरी जीवन को एक ऐसी शपथ ले कर और एक ऐसी कार्यवाही कर के प्रारम्भ करते हैं जिस में हम को यह मालूम है कि भूलें हुई हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मैं कहता हूं कि ७५ हज़ार वोटर्स वहां हैं, कायदे के मुताबिक आप उस क्षेत्र में एक इलक्शन क्लर्क रख सकते हैं, और एक पेड मेसेन्जर रख सकते हैं, अब आप सोच सकते हैं कि इतने बड़े क्षेत्र में एक क्लर्क से किस तरह आप काम चला सकते हैं और उस को भी आप पेड नहीं रख सकते हैं, लेकिन हम तनख्वाहें देते हैं, मगर नाश्ता पानी में कर के डालते हैं, क्योंकि हम उस को सिर्फ नाश्ता पानी ही दे सकते हैं। ऐसा न करें तो काम नहीं चलता और हमें एक से अधिक आदमियों को रखना पड़ता है। (*Interruption*)

मोरे साहब शायद एसा न करते होंगे, लेकिन हम को तो यह सब करना पड़ता है, इस में किसी एक पार्टी विशेष का सवाल नहीं है, किसी एक पार्टी के लिये तो यह विधेयक नहीं बना है, प्रश्न उठता है सौष्ठव का। हर आदमी को सोचना चाहिये, कोई इस हाउस के सदस्यों के ऊपर लांछन डालने की बात नहीं है, मैं यह लांछन स्वयं अपने ऊपर लगाने को तैयार हूं। मुझे इस में कठिनाई मालूम होती है कि सिर्फ एक आदमी से मैं अपना काम चला सकूं और मैं जानता हूं कि मुझे उन आदमियों को किन शर्तों पर रखना पड़ता है, मैं जानता हूं कि रिटर्न्स दाखिल करने में कितनी कठिनाइयां आती हैं और कायदे के मुताबिक

उन को दाखिल करना पड़ता है, उस में सिर्फ बइमानी और ईमानदारी का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, यह रिटर्न का मामला है ही बड़ा कठिन और जटिल, आप समझते होंगे कि कौंसिल आफ स्टेट की मेम्बरी के लिये तो थोड़ा ही खर्चा होता होगा, लेकिन में आप को बतलाऊं कि, अगर कोई कौंसिल आफ स्टेट का मेम्बर बनना चाहे तो उसे उस के लिये दसियों सदस्यों के यहां ौड़ना पड़ता है, आने जाने का खर्चा होता है और अगर हम उस को शिथिल करते हैं तो कोई वजह नहीं मालूम होती कि किसी हद तक हम विधान सभा के सदस्यों और पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के लिये भी ऐसा कुछ प्रबन्ध कर दें, और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल पर जब प्रवर समिति विचार करने बैठे तो इस को देखे और इस तरह की जो कठिनाइयां हम को अनुभव होती थीं उन का उस में परिमार्जन होना चाहिये। एक बड़ी भारी बात अब की बार यह देखी गई कि गोरखपुर ट्रिब्यूनल एक फैसला देता है, इलाहाबाद का ट्रिब्यूनल एक फैसला देता है और लखनऊ का ट्रिब्यूनल एक अलग ही फैसला देता है, ये ट्रिब्यूनल सर्वत्र स्वतंत्र ह, कोई एसी बात करना चाहिये जिस से उन के फसलों में भिन्नता न हो, यह ठीक है कि कलकता हाई कोर्ट की रूलिंग एक है, मद्रास हाई कोर्ट की रूलिंग और होती है और एक दूसरे से डिफर करती हैं . . . . .

Shri S. S. More: Then there is a Supreme Court.

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : मैं मानता हूं कि हाई कोर्ट्स की रूलिंग के ऊपर सुप्रीम कोर्ट अपना फतवा देता है, इस तरह का कोई प्रतिबन्ध इन ट्रिब्यूनल्स के ऊपर नहीं है। एक जगह यह जो पटवारी, चौकीदार, सरपंच और गांव के मुखिया हैं, यह बेकायदा नहीं हैं और काम कर सकते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी जगह यह अनुचित ठहराया जाता है और यह काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। तो इस तरह से जैसे वह हिन्दू ला के बारे में कहते हैं कि उस का कोडिफिकेशन आवश्यक है, उसी तरह मेरी राय में इस बारे में एक कोडिफिकेशन करना आवश्यक मालूम होता है और इन ट्रिब्यूनल्स के फैसलों को एक धारा में डाल कर एक सा उन के द्वारा फैसला दिये जाने की बात होनी चाहिये, कोई न कोई ढंग हम को ऐसा निकालना है और जब यह बिल प्रवर समिति को जाये तो वहां हमें इस बात का प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा और इस में ऐसा संशोधन करना पड़ेगा ताकि हम इन ट्रिब्यूनल्स के फैसलों को पढ़ कर एक राय कायम कर सकें, ऐसा न हो कि गोरखपुर का फैसला पढ़ने पर हम एक राय कायम करें और इलाहबाद का फैसला पढ़ने के बाद हम दूसरी राय कायम करें, हमें इस लूप होल को दूर करना चाहिये। इस संशोधन विधेयक को हमें इसके स्कोप और जो इस से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न हों उन को ले कर प्रवर समिति को शीघ्र से शीघ्र इस मामले में अपना निर्णय देना चाहिये और इस सेशन में इस विधेयक को विधि का रूप दे देना चाहिये और जो चुनाव सम्बन्धी संशोधन है वह भी हो सके और जो चुनाव सम्बन्धी खर्चों को देने में जटिलता है उस में कुछ सरलता और आसानी आ सके, इस के हेतु भी प्रवर समिति में विचार करना चाहिये और आवश्यक बदलाव करने चाहियें, क्या खर्चे के बारे में, क्या नामिनेशन पेपर के बारे में, और क्या अपील करने और इलैक्शन पैटीशन्स के दायर करने के ऊपर भी कोई न कोई प्रतिबन्ध ऐसा होना चाहिये ताकि चुनाव के समाप्त होते ही इलैक्शन पेटीशन्स का धुंवाधार तांता न लग जाये। एक तरफ चुनाव का खर्चा सरकार पर पड़ता है और दूसरी तरफ फौरन इन पेटीशन्स की बदौलत वकीलों और

[श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री]

मुख्तारों का काम शुरू हो जाता है और इन से लिटीगेशन का दरवाजा खुल जाता है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस लिटिगेशन के दरवाजे को बन्द करने की कोई न कोई तरकीब अवश्य सोची जानी चाहिये और प्रवर समिति को ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये जिस से मामूली आधारों पर छोटे छोटे बहानों पर चुनाव पैटीशन्स का दायर होना असम्भव हो जाना चाहिये। लेकिन जहां जो व्यवहार निन्दित बताया गया है वह अगर उस में पा जावें तो अपराधी के लिये कड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिये, इसी तरह एक मिथ्याचारी को आप तभी छै वर्ष या उस से भी ज्यादा की सजा दें जब उस का अपराध साबित हो जाये और अगर वह ऐसा व्यवहार करते पकड़ा जाये जो निन्दित और वर्जित है, तो उस को कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिये, खाली चुनाव का रद्द कर देना कोई चीज नहीं है, लेकिन छोटी छोटी ग्राउन्ड्स पर चटपट पेटीशन्स दायर करना और प्रतिवादी और वादी बन कर मुकदमे बाजी करना, इस पर जरूर कोई न कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिये। मेरा विश्वास है कि प्रवर समिति के सामने जब यह विधेयक विचार के लिये जायगा तो वहां से लौट कर हमारे सामने एक ऐसे संशोधित रूप में आयेगा जिस में इन सब आवश्यक बातों का जिन का सुझाव मैं ने दिया है उस में समावेश हो जायेगा और फलस्वरूप चुनाव में सुगमता आयेगी, सरलता आयेगी ताकि पेटीशनों के दायर करने में मार्ग बिल्कुल सीधा, सुगम और सरल हो, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस में प्रवर समिति द्वारा ऐसा सुधार किया जाना चाहिये जिस से अपराधी लोगों को सजा मिल सके और चुनाव के खर्चों की जो जटिलता वह वहां

मुझे पूर्ण आशा है कि प्रवर समिति द्वारा मैं ने जो आवश्यक सुझाव दिये हैं इन पर और दूसरे अन्य आवश्यक सुधारों के ऊपर विचार किया जायगा और इस बिल को सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा, मैं चाहता हूं कि विधेयक विधि के रूप में तुरन्त पारित हो कर कार्यान्वित होना चाहिये, यह मेरा अनुरोध है।

बाबू राम नारायण सिंह: (हजारीबाग—पश्चिम) : सभापति महोदय, अभी आज की बैठक समाप्त होने को है, इस अवसर पर भी आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया इस के लिये मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं। मुझे ऐसे समाज से, ऐसी सरकार से ऐसा विधेयक आवे इस की आशा कम थी। लेकिन आज मुझे प्रसन्नता है। और मैं बड़ी प्रसन्नता से इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं।

सभापति महोदय, किसी देश में कोई भी नियम बनता है तो नियम का लक्ष्य होता है कि देश में जो अनैतिकता है उस को रोका जाय और नैतिकता की वृद्धि की जाये। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश में इस लोक सभा में या जो प्रादेशिक विधान सभायें हैं उन में ऐसे ऐसे नियम और कानून बनाये जा रहे हैं कि जिस से दिन ब दिन अनैतिकता की वृद्धि होती जा रही है। अभी चन्द सदस्य बोले हैं। यह आनन्द की बात है कि सभी ने, खास कर टंडन जी ने, कहा चुनाव के खर्चे के सम्बन्ध में। अभी हमारे अल्गू राय शास्त्री जी नें बहुत दबी जबान में कहा कि उस में बेईमानी का कोई सवाल नहीं है, हां, कठिनाई जरूर है। खैर, कठिनता ही सही। मैं कहता हूं कि जितने एलेक्शन रिटर्न सबमिट होते हैं, आप भी जानते होंगे, मैं भी जानता हूं और शायद सभी जानते

होंगे कि उन में शायद एक भी रिटर्न सोलह आना ठीक नहीं होता। इस सम्बन्ध में टंडन जी ने बहुत सुन्दर शब्दों में कहा है। जो कुछ भी उन्हों ने कहा है मैं उस का अक्षरशः समर्थन करता हूं। चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में जितना खर्चा हो, यहां के लिये हो या प्रादेशिक विधान सभा के लिये हो उस के लिये हमारे सूबे में आठ हजार से ज्यादा न हो। मैं जानता हूं, सभापति महोदय, कि आठ आठ लाख खर्च हुए हैं और यहां हिसाब दिया जायेगा आठ हजार का। खा ी हमारे सूबे में ही इस तरह से खर्च नहीं हो रहा है बल्कि सारे देश में इसी तरह से खर्च हो रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन कर रहे हैं, काला बाजार वाले ?

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : मैं कैसे कहूं कि कौन करता है, जिस के पास राज्य है, सम्पत्ति है, शक्ति है वह कर सकते हैं, और कौन कर सकता है। यह बहुत दुःख की बात है।

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : वह लोग राज्य के आकांक्षी होंगे।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : राज्य की आकांक्षा तो होती ही है। मैं कहता हूं कि इस आकांक्षा को नष्ट होना चाहिये क्योंकि यह भ्रामक है। तो मैं हृदय से कहता हूं कि जो प्रवर समिति बन रही है उस को ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि सारे देश की राय है, सभा की राय है कि खर्च के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम नहीं रहना चाहिये। एक दम कोई नियम नहीं रहना चाहिये और अगर प्रवर समिति ने इस पर विचार नहीं किया, या इस लोकसभा, पार्लियामेंट ने भी पास कर दिया तो हमें दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ेगा कि अब तक भी हम लोग विधान बनाने के योग्य नहीं हैं। अबतक दूसरे देशों का मुंह ताकते हैं और उन के चेले रूप हो कर अपने नियम बनाया करते हैं। तो सीधी बात यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जहां तक मैं देख रहा हूं सब की एक राय सी मालूम हो रही है कि इस नियम को निकाल दिया जाये। कठिनता है, यह सब कुछ नहीं। इस सम्बन्ध का नियम रहना ही नहीं चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं एक बात और कहता हूं जैसा हमारे बिस्वास जी ने कहा और आश्वासन दिया है कि यह पहला इन्स्टालमेन्ट है और वह बहुत से संशोधन इस सम्बन्ध में लायेंगे और पास करायेंगे। मैं इस आश्वासन के लिये उन को धन्यवाद तो दिये देता हूं, लेकिन इस तरह के टुकड़े टुकड़े कर के कोई चीज लाने के लिये मैं आप को बधाई देते हुए और धन्यवाद देते हुए इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस में कंजूसी क्यों करते हैं। इस की क्या जरूरत है मैं कहता हूं कि चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में जितने नियम हैं सब को तोड़ फोड़ कर फेंक दिया जाय, वह तो हम ने बाहर का नमूना ले कर बना दिया है। लेकिन अब तो आप को अनुभव प्राप्त हो चुका है, वैसे तो २२, २३ साल से हम ने कितने ही कानून और नियम बनाये हैं, उन का अनुभव हमें विशेष रूप से प्राप्त हुआ है, लेकिन उन में जरा संशोधन की जरूरत है। सब से बड़ी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि यह जो नियम है कि मिनिस्टर भी उम्मीदवार हो सकता है, एक भाई ने कहा कि मिनिस्टरों का गैंग है, कौन उज्र कर सकता है? तो जिस तरह से हमारा कार्य हो रहा है उस के बारे में और अधिक न कह कर मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्हों ने जो कुछ कहा था ठीक ही कहा था, जो लोग उज्र करते हैं वे गलती करते हैं। पहला नियम और सब से पहला नियम यह होना चाहिये कि कोई पदाधिकारी कैसे चुनाव में खड़ा हो सकेगा। यहां नौमिनेशन पेपर्स की स्क्रूटिनी हो रही है, जांच हो रही है, एक मैजिस्ट्रेट है वह जानता

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

है कि मिनिस्टर साहब तो बगल में बैठे हुए हैं उन का भी नौमिनेशन पेपर है, वह मैजिस्ट्रेट मिनिस्टर के अधीन है, उस का ट्रान्सफर हो सकता है, उस को डिसमिस किया जा सकता है, कोई भी बहाना निकाल कर मिनिस्टर उसे नुक्सान पहुंचा सकता है। आज हमारे देश में नैतिकता का ही फल है और उस के साथ साथ सदाचार का फल है कि हम कहां से कहां आगे बढ़ सके हैं। लेकिन अभी आज की परिस्थिति जो है उस में मैं कहता हूं कि इस चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में जितने विधेयक हैं, जितने नियम हैं, उन में सब से पहला यही नियम होना चाहिये कि जितने लोग चुनावों में खड़े हों वह लोग किसी पद के ऊपर न होने चाहियें। कोई मिनिस्टर नहीं होना चाहिये। दो तीन महीने पहिले ही उन को वहां से हट जाना चाहिये। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि वे लोग स्टेट कार में घूमते हैं, स्टेट का पैट्रोल खर्च करते हैं। अरे, वह तो सारी सरकार की सम्पत्ति खर्च करते हैं। मुझे याद आता है कि मैं ने सुना था कि अमरीका में प्रेज़ीडेंट रूजवेल्ट जब सिनेमा जाते थे तो स्टेट कार में नहीं जाते थे, उन की अपनी प्राइवेट कार थी। एक ओर तो यह नैतिकता और दूसरी ओर यहां चुनाव होते हैं स्टेट के पैसों से। स्टेट की कार पर लोग चलते हैं, इस से बढ़ कर घृणित और दुःख की बात और क्या हो सकती है? इस में किसी की शिकायत की बात नहीं है, हम भी अनैतिकता करते हैं, हम क्या उस से बचे हैं? मैं नहीं कहता कि म उस से बरी हूं। सभापति महोदय, महात्मा जी कहते थे कि देश में एक आदमी ऊंचा उठता है तो उसी अनुपात से सारा देश ऊंचा उठता है और एक आदमी नीचे गिरता है तो उसी अनुपात से सारा देश नीचे गिरता ह। इस वास्ते यह खुशी की बात नहीं है कि कोई मिनिस्टर हो चाहे कोई दूसरा हो, कोई भी हो, वह अनैतिकता के रास्ते पर चले। यह खुशी की बात नहीं है। हमारे चुनाव के विधान में गड़बड़ी है, ऐसा नियम नहीं होना चाहिये। नियम ऐसा होना चाहिये कि जिन को उम्मीदवार होना हो किसी चुनाव के लिये तो वह किसी पद पर न रहें, और खास कर मिनिस्टर को तो रहना ही नहीं चाहिये। मिनिस्टर हो कर तो अनाचार होता ही है और चुनाव में भी बहुत गड़बड़ी होती है। इस वास्ते में बिस्वास जी से कहता हूं और प्रवर समिति के सदस्यों से कहता हूं कि खर्च के विषय का संशोधन बिल नहीं आया है मगर उसे तुरन्त लाना चाहिये। संशोधन के माने तो यह हैं कि उसे घटा भी सकते हैं और बढ़ा भी सकते हैं। हमें संशोधन में माने उदारता के साथ लगाने चाहियें।

यह नहीं कि यह धारा नहीं आई है। नहीं आई है तो न आये। हम नई धारा पेश करेंगे। उस में क्या लगा हुआ है। हम पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य हैं, देश के हित के लिये काम करते हैं। तो इस तरह से दायरे में कम करना हितकर नहीं होता है। इस वास्ते मैं कहता हूं कि सब से पहले इस विषय पर विचार करना चाहिये नहीं तो इस के जरिये बहुत गड़बड़ी होगी।

नौमिनेशन पेपर के बारे में अपील नहीं थी। अब अपील हो गई। खैर यह खुशी की बात है। यह तो मैं चाहता हूं। इसी तरह और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं जिन का मैं समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन ऐंसा होना चाहिये जिस में कि हमारा यह लक्ष्य पूरा हो कि जितने नियम बनें उन के जरिये अनैतिकता रुके और नैतिकता का प्रचार हो। इस बारे में मैं सब से बड़ी बात यह भी कहे देता हूं कि जब तक दलबन्दी है और हमारे देश में और संसद् में दलबन्दी से काम होता रहेगा तो सारा अनर्थ होता ही रहेगा।

में कहता हूं कि जो नियम बनेंगे वे हम पर और आप पर सब पर लागू होंगे। इस दलबन्दी को दूर कर के लोक हित में ऐसे नियम पास करने चाहियें जिस में सब का भला हो। एक दफा में ने पहले भी कहा था और दुःख के साथ आज भी याद कराये देता हूं कि जब तक दलबन्दी रहेगी तब तक ईमानदारी से काम नहीं हो सकता। क्योंकि दलबन्दी और ईमानदारी से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि देश में ईमानदारी का शासन हो, ईमानदारी का काम हो तो दलबन्दी छोड़नी होगी, चाहे लोग आज छोड़ें चाहे पचास बरस बाद छोड़ें।

मैं इस विषय पर आप का और अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा लेकिन मैं फिर भी इतना निवेदन करता हूं कि ऐसा काम हो जिस में हमारे देश में शासन का स्तर ऊंचा हो, जितने कार्य हों ईमानदारी से हों। भूल तो होती रहेगी। कोई नहीं कह सकता कि हम से भूल नहीं होगी। लेकिन ऐसा यत्न रहे, ऐसा लक्ष्य रहे और ऐसा तरीका रहे जिस में हमारा देश नैतिकता की ओर बढ़े और अनैतिकता खत्म हो।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: The hon. Minister in the course of his speech had made a very sporting offer to the House. He said that if there was no urgency for this legislation he would be quite prepared to withdraw it. I would ask the House to consider one point. This Bill is based on the experience which has been gained in the last election. I think I am correct in saying that most of the Election Tribunals had not delivered their judgment at the time when this Bill was drafted. I think I heard him saying that this Bill was drafted some time in March last and a number of election cases still awaited decision. One should have thought what was the urgency in this matter. Why is it necessary for the Government to bring this Bill at this stage when the hon. Minister himself says that he is going to bring forward another more comprehensive Bill on the subject. Then I did not hear from any hon. Member of the House, who had made a study of this Bill, anything disputing the necessity of bringing this Bill at this stage nor did I hear the hon. Minister putting forward any particular point to show the extreme urgency of this legislation. So far as I am concerned, I believe in striking the iron while it is hot. I believe in eating a sweet fruit when it is before my eyes. I believe in listening to good music when it is going on. I believe in touching a good thing when it is easily within my reach. Suppose there is a shining polished table, I feel inclined to touch it. On that analogy, I am supporting this Bill at this stage. In my opinion, if this Bill had contained no other provision except this provision regarding election agent, I would have welcomed this Bill. The senseless thing which was going on for so many years, a candidate not declaring himself as an election agent in writing, would be abolished after this Bill comes into force. Many an election petition had been fought in my time when most of the Members were very young boys. Nomination papers had been rejected on the ground that the candidate had not declared himself to be an election agent in writing. Even if this Bill contained no other provision than this, I would have asked the House to pass this, because it would avoid endless worries and wasteful expenditure. A Returning Officer is competent to reject a nomination paper for want of Election agent declaration. But. I cannot see eye to eye with the hon. Minister so far as clause 15 is concerned.

This question of having an interim appeal before the final election was discussed at length, if I remember right, when we had the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) Dr. Ambedkar put forward this view. He wanted

[Shri R. K. Chaudhury]

an interim appeal to the Election Tribunal to go into that question first. At that time, we very strongly objected to that. We thought that particularly during the general elections, if an election could be put off for some time in respect of a particular Member on the ground that there should be an appeal against an order of rejection of the nomination paper, it would lead to a lot of delay and some elections may take place considerably after the scheduled time, and the forming of new Governments may also be delayed accordingly. That was the chief ground on which we objected. We negatived the idea of an interim appeal. My hon. friend the Minister would probably say that this would be an expeditious remedy and that it has been clearly stated that the Judge should dispose of the matter as expeditiously as possible. The hon. Minister himself knows what expedition means in a court of law, having himself been a member of the highest judicial tribunal. In a court of justice, expedition may mean anything. If a matter is disposed of in one year, it is a fairly expeditious action. If disposed of in a couple of years, it is also expeditious. So far as a court is concerned, time does not count. The hon. Minister perfectly knows the deliberations in the Laws Delays committee. There were committees for this purpose. But, they could not come to any decision and give any directive as to how a judicial matter could be expedited. Therefore, I think it is not safe to have this clause in this Bill as it means unnecessary delay.

Another objection which I have in view is this. The election disputes have to be decided by an Election Tribunal consisting of three persons. Three heads have to be put together in order to give a decision in an election case. Why should we substitute that Tribunal by a single Judge. Why should I submit to the decision of a single judge so far as the rejection of a nomination paper is concerned when I can take up this matter before an Election Tribunal consisting of three judges. Surely my hon friend the Minister will admit that a decision of a single judge is considered to be less satisfactory than a decision of a Division Bench.

Shri Biswas: The composition of an Election Tribunal may have to be considered in connection with the next piece of legislation. It need not continue to be a tribunal of three.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: My point is this. Today, before the passing of this law, an Election Tribunal consisting of three members has to decide the question whether a nomination paper was properly rejected or not. Why should I allow the law to be changed? There is no appeal even in a High Court where the decision is passed by a single Judge. This is, however, subject to appeal to a provisional Bench or even to a full Bench. Why should I forego the right of having the decision made by a Tribunal of two or three persons? This is a point to be considered.

Theh so far as these elections are concerned, the Returning Officer has to review as to whether the allegations made about those are true and naturally he takes some time to set aside an election. When you go to a Returning Officer, when you go before the Judge, there also evidence will have to be taken and the procedure will have to be gone into as it is laid down in disposing of other cases in Civil Procedure Code. That would naturally mean delay and the very object for which you did not accede to this provision will be there. Therefore, I would humbly submit and humbly request the hon. Minister to reconsider this point and to drop this clause altogether. Now there is another question to which I drew the hon. Member's attention in the course of this debate. It is that this man may have a disqualification. The opposite candidate may not know the disqualification on that date and

therefore he cannot stress on the disqualification before the Returning Officer or before the Judge. Subsequently he goes about saying in his election campaign that here is a contractor who has considerable influence on the Government and he is going about canvassing and doing all that. He is a clever man. He just gives his contract before the date of election or two days before the date of election. Where is the remedy against that man who had all undue influence by use of his position as a trusted contractor of the Government or anything like that. He feels he is elected and look at the whole question from any angle and you will find that this does not speak well of the administration.

1 P.M.

Then coming to the return of expenses, I find that according to this new amendment, the declaration by the Election Commission may be delayed for any length of time and may be sometime after the Election Tribunal has come to a decision. The Election Tribunal also decides that no corrupt practice has been shown in the return of election expenses. Then, subsequently, after this decision has been arrived at, the Election Commission after scrutinising the return of election expenses comes to the conclusion that there was a corrupt practice. In that case, will that election be set aside on the ground that there was corrupt practice disclosed in their scrutiny? Will that decision override the decision of the Election Tribunal arrived at in the meantime? So, there is something in it which ought to be looked into.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt.): Will you please clarify this point further? The point is not very clear.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: It is not very clear to me either! I was saying all this in order to have a clear view from the hon. Minister. Anyway, it is clear to me after hearing the speeches of those hon. Members who preceded me that there is nothing very objectionable in this...

Shri Biswas: The election petition has got to be filed after the due date or the last date for the filing of the return of expenses. Therefore, the contingency that you anticipate cannot arise.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: It seems to me that myself, the hon. Minister, and my hon. interrupters are all sailing in the same boat.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Confusion!

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: Yes. As far as I know, as far as it is possible for me to say from the confused state of my thinking, the position is this, that an election petition can be filed 15 days after the return of election expenses—I understand 35 days, but 15 days has been mentioned somewhere. I file the election expenses, but the amendment which is sought is this, that the Election Commission may fix different dates for coming to a conclusion whether there is a corrupt practice or not. I file the election petition within 35 days of the return of election expenses, and the Election Commission comes to its finding sometime after that, some time after the decision of the Election Tribunal. What will be the position at that time. I hope by the time the hon. Minister gives his reply, the position will be amply clear to him if it is not so now.

There are other points which were raised by some of my hon. friends, notably my hon. friend the venerable —venerable looking at least—Member, Shri Ramnarayan Singh. There are a lot of things to be done, I admit. There is a lot to be done, to remove corrupt practices, but we cannot bring all that into this legislation which is only seeking to amend certain provisions. It is true that there is a lot to be done, but I can say without any fear of contradiction that whatever legislation you may pass, whatever restrictions you may place, there will be no end of corruption unless and until we can raise the moral tone of the nation.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Of the Government.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: The Government is, after all, composed of people who are most intimate friends of Shri Ramnarayan Singh. He does not hesitate to hobnob with them. He does not hesitate to take them, to use them or anything of that kind.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They are of the same complexion.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: They are of the same complexion as Shri Ramnarayan Singh. So, I say if the Government is corrupt, then Shri Ramnarayan Singh is also corrupt. If the Government has become now what it is, it is because Babu Ramnarayan Singh has not been able to give a good example, set up a good ideal, which even his friends do not follow, not to speak of others. The blame is his, the blame is mine, the blame is on the hon. Members of this House. If the Government is what it is, it is due to our own faults that it is so. That is what I can say. It is no use casting aspersions for everything. Try to improve. Do not spill our Prime Minister by unnecessary sycophancy or by unnecessary and unfounded criticism. Tell me a single instance in which a good minority of the House had stood up and said that this should not be done, and where the Government have still persisted in doing that. Show me a single instance where they have done that. Then I can understand that the Government are at fault. If you keep quiet here, if you keep quiet in the party where you talk face to face, if you will speak only at a respectable and safe distance from the hon. Prime Minister, then of course, he will go on as he does. But give good and reasonable criticisms, and good suggestions, and if the Government do not follow it, then I shall embrace my hon. friend Babu Ramnarayan Singh.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): May I remind the hon. gentleman of the jeep and the hand grenade scandals?

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: Does the hon. Member really want an answer for it, or is it merely a question?

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Will the hon. Member try to recall the jeeps scandal and the hand grenades scandal that were talked of in the House, and about which nothing has been done so far?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that all in relation to the Representation of the People Act?

Shri Sarangadhar Das: So he is saying.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: I could not believe the scandal-mongers.

Several Hon. Members *rose—*

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): Sir, I have to say something.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think there has been enough discussion on this matter. Hon. Law Minister.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: It is a very important Bill.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy *rose—*

Shri Sarangadhar Das *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cannot hon. Members send whatever they have to say in writing to the Select Committee? I think there has been enough discussion over this matter.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Can we not postpone this Bill to tomorrow? There are so many hon. Members who are wanting to speak. Our speeches will guide the Select Committee, and our views also will go before them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Sarangadhar Das.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I have only one point to make about the *naitikata* and the *anaitikata* that were spoken of here. I am rather surprised that some

of the Members on the other side are brushing aside these corrupt practices that have been carried on in the elections all along, and particularly during the last general elections. Simply to say that there are certain irregularities and certain corrupt practices that cannot be prevented, no matter which ever party is in power, is not the way to tone up our society so that this corruption all along the line may disappear. I particularly wish to appeal to the Select Committee to go into this matter, although it is not in this amending Bill yet. That is why the scope of the jurisdiction of the Select Committee should be extended, in order that the parent Act can be discussed.

I have in mind particularly the ministers going about, campaigning all over their state, and promising to give or giving money out of their discretionary grants, for various purposes, such as sinking of wells, building of a temple etc. for which the villagers require money. This has happened all the time, and it is happening even today after so much of criticism, in the bye-elections. Therefore, when we say —as was said at the time the Representation of the People Bill was passed in 1951—that the Ministers should resign during the campaign period, that would mean that it would be Governors' and President's rule. Now, I do not think that is a thing that any democrat would favour. So I rule that out. Resignation will not do. But I have a suggestion, that their campaign should be restricted only to their own constituencies and not outside Let us say a State has 160 seats and there are ten Ministers. Well, there are ten constituencies where they could campaign, and in the remaining 150 those who are standing as candidates, and their workers, go, but not the Ministers.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: They must resign and then go.

An Hon. Member: What about the Prime Minister?

Shri Sarangadhar Das: The Prime Minister should be in his constituency. The Prime Minister is no exception to this. This is very important because, you will find, cases of corrupt practices that are coming out of the election cases but these have not yet been published. There are some cases which are *sub judice* and I do not wish to dwell on them. But employing Government money, Government conveyance and making these promises, using officers' services—all these things have happened everywhere. Probably only a few cases have been exposed, while in other cases they have not been exposed. Now this sort of corrupt practice, which is corrupting the morals not only of those connected with elections—I mean electors who are being bribed in various ways—but also corrupting the morals of the whole country, must be stopped. I do not agree with my friend, Babu Ramnarayan Singh, the venerable gentleman, who always speaks in favour of morals, *naitikata*, that this party system is at the root of everything. This system of democracy has come here and will stay and democracy cannot be worked without the party system. So this party system, as it has worked in the Western countries—take for instance, Great Britain or America—has to be worked here. In those two countries, particularly in Great Britain, the Ministers and all concerned have been having this democratic election for perhaps centuries and they have established certain codes of conduct which they do not break. For instance, during the last two general elections in England, I do not believe we have heard of any corrupt practices that have come into election cases. We have heard of the Prime Minister himself going for his campaigning in a very simple manner and not using his official influence for the purpose of his party's interests. We have not come to that stage but we have to come to that stage and in order to do that it is not proper just to advise and advise, like my friend Algu Rai Shastri, brushing aside saying that there is nothing in it. I say, there is everything in it in this coun-

[Shri Sarangadhar Das]

try where the general public think that whatever people higher up do is religion and they must follow it. *Rajangato* Dharma and we are the *rajas* now. I do not mean the Government alone but the members of the Assemblies and Parliament also (*Interruption*) because we are the persons dispensing laws. Consequently, whatever we do is considered religion by the lower strata of society, the common masses. They think it is the proper thing.

Shri Gadgil: *Raja Kalasya karanam.*

Shri Sarangadhar Das: My suggestion is that in order to meet the situation one thing must be incorporated into the Act and that is that the Ministers will be restricted only to their constituencies where they are standing as candidates, and should not go about outside their constituencies.

Shri Biswas: I have very little to say in reply. The suggestions of a practical nature that have been made today will be duly considered in the Select Committee and a note has been taken of those suggestions. It is not necessary for me to reply at length to all these points.

There is one proposal. Four additional names have been suggested for the Select Committee. I accept those names. They are:

Shri Jaswant Rai Mehta.

Shri Bhawani Singh,

Shri R. Velayudhan, and

Shri M. R. Krishna.

These names may be added to the list of members of the Select Committee with the leave of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the people Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to make certain consequential amendments in the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Mukund Lal Agarwal, Shri Ram Shanker Lal, Shri Piare Lall Kureel 'Talib' Shri Venkatesh Narayan Tivary, Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar, Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji, Shrimati Jayashri Raiji, Shrimati Anasuyabai Kale, Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, Shri Krishnacharya Joshi, Shri Nandlal Joshi, Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha, Shri N. Rachiah, Shri Lokenath Mishra, Shri K. T. Achuthan, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, Shri Paidi Lakshmayya, Shri Tek Chand, Shri Radha Raman, Shri Bheeka Bhai, Shri Muhammad Khuda Bakhsh, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri Upendra Nath Barman, Shri Beli Ram Das, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri Kamal Kumar Basu, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri V. P. Nayar, Dr. A. Krishnaswami, Pandit Suresh Chandra Mishra, Shri Frank Anthony, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri Dev Kanta Barooah, Shri Shankar Shantaram More, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Jaswant Rai Mehta, Shri Bhawani Singh, Shri R. Velayudhan, Shri M. R. Krishna, and the Mover with instructions to report by the 22nd August, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 8-15 A.M.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Wednesday, the 5th August, 1953.